s and Sleighs. ip, always on hand. ARD. end, Indiana.

HER'S rill & Wheel Hoe. OR SEPARATE. w large or small seed in em in hills. The wheel serer to plants without an any other hoe made. es not get them for you ourself. Circulars free, iy by E. Mosher, Holly

EAD TES' K ROWER.

ely Successful Wire any other Check Rower aprecedented sales of the well as of its value and

s as easy to handle as a The wire will not stretch GREAT WEAR AND does not cross the ma-Decatur, Ill. single Ring Ever In

ed that closes on the tside of the Nosc. ns'Elliptical Ring Groove Hog & PlgRinge

oses on the ontside of the the nose to keep it sore arers, Decatur, Ill



Vorld. Nearly 600 of for Catalogue M.

PLEX INJECTOR Feeder Known. . Requires no

under Pressure 25 feet. Injector is hot. et out of order than any Injectnd For Sale by

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eiting. It is among the dather most productive ackages for \$1.00.

O IN CASH PRIZES best 5 heads Cubbanes best 6 Squashes best 6 Squashes Plants. We send safely by

STATE JOURNAL AGRICALIUR.

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DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1882.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

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Agricultural.

WHITE RUSSIAN OATS.

MUIR, Mich., March 6th, 1832.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you kindly inform me if the sam-ples of the "Russian White Oats" sent out for free distribution by the Department of Agriculture, are a fair representation of the quality. If so, I do not want to sow the quality. If so, I do not want to sow any. I had intended purchasing some for seed. The sample I received is of very inseed. The sample I received is of very ferior quality, small size, very dark color, some black. I shall await a reply with interest, as I would like to give it a fair trial.

L. N. OLMS WAD. The above description is by no means a true description of the White Russian

the advent of a new sort, less attractive in

appearance of sample, but thin husked, so

that where introduced they are eagerly

sought after for feeding purposes, and of

increased vigor, hardiness and production

of plant. That this last claim is true is,

we think, shown by the following facts:

Last fall D. M Ferry & Co. sent circulars

to each of their retail purchasers of this

variety asking that they would report just

how the sort did with them as compared

with other varieties. Of the first 759 of

those who reported, 513 reported they did

better than other sorts, their reports

making them average 66 per cent better

than the variety with which they were

compared; 145 gave no comparison, or re-

ported the yield a failure on account of

destruction by cattle, etc.; 83 report no

increased yield; 9 report a less yield, the

reports averaging 20 per cent less than

other sorts. The importance of these re-

ports may be seen by comparing them with

similar reports made of the success with

the Washington oats, a variety which, on

the trial farm of the Rural New Yorker,

did better than the White Russian, and

small samples of which were sent to its

subscribers. More than 50 per cent of

their reports are of failure or inferior re-

turns to those from the common sorts. A

word as to the purity of this variety.

There has been grown for some years in

Canada a similar variety or an inferior

stock of the same, and this stock has, by

some seedsmen, been sold for White Rus-

sian. Even this we think superior to the

common oat, but it is certainly much in-

ferior to the White Russian oats as sent

American seedsmen. So we would caution

the best stock.

Oats, although there are some characteris- in form partaking more of the mutton tics of the variety which would lead a breeds. The first is now recognized as a superfical observer or one who had but a distinct breed. We believe the two latter small sample to judge from to think that it should be as distinctly bred as the first, as was. 1st. As to color, the White Russian they possess nothing in common with are what would be classed in the most each other. critical market a white oat, yet each berry is not clear white but has a yellowish cast, and in an occasional instance this is darkened to nearly a chocolate color. 2nd. As to size and form, the remarkable productiveness of this variety comes in part dividuals are produced that are not reprefrom the fact that in it the end flower of sentatives of the type desired, they can not each little stem usually forms a perfect oat, while in other varieties it generally, and in these of the White Scheenen class invably fails to develop. This extra end oat, although perfect, is smaller than the second and third, and so the sample is not so uninow attending such ventures, form in size as in many other sorts. For the past 20 years much attention has been give to the improvement of the oat, and mary new varieties have been introduced. In most of these the object simed at, or at least the result obtained, has been a very though less severe. full, plump berry, generally of a very clear, white color, and weighing very heavy to the measured bushel, but this result has been obtained at the expense of a thickened busk and dimish ed vigor, hardiness and productiveness of plant. In the White Russian we have

> from those. produce more animals equal to our best specimens? We would ask what law in nature would support such a theory. Animals naturally breed back to the sources from which they sprang, for that is really what they are composed of. Our best specimens are not backed up by animals equal to themselves. A ram bought here and another bought there are constantly introducing strange blood and varying the character in each generation; thus all stability of character is lost, and if rightly understood. Breeding a flock reversions are of frequent occurrence. So within itself has advantages over a field long as the mass of breeders persist in for new blood, as it enables the breeder to pouring oil and water together, expecting know what material he has to work with. may be looked for. If a cross be made not from some celebrated flock, defects may strong enough to assert itself, the law of have been covered by a few late crosses,

> The improvements that have been made since the introduction of the Merino to to hold their potency, no danger need be this country have been limited to a few apprehended; but when the average of the great breeders. The greatest names in flock becomes as strongly bred, our our Merino history are those of men who chances narrow down, and the influence of made this subject a life study. No man the ewe becomes as strong as the ram. ever owned a sheep who was more radical Here we apparently come to a standstill. in his views than Edward Hammond. He | Water can be raised in a reservoir only so believed his own sheep the best. He possessed an innate strength of character which enabled him to build up a flock which, like not apparently make so great an improve himself, was endowed with a distinct uni-

out by D. M. Ferry and some of the other any one who tries this variety (and every farmer should do so) to be sure they get An idea of the amount of paper connumed by newspapers in the United States in a year, is shown by the census statistics, which is, in exact figures

MERINOS.

How Shall we Breed Them so as to Ob tain the Greatest General Improve-

The breeding of sheep is a calling worthy of our best efforts, and if a great and general improvement is to be made, it must come through the union and labors of thinking breeders. Breeders do not give this subject sufficient thought to obtain the best results. They do not take interest enough in their business. If a man's heart is not in his business his pockets had better not be. We are among those who believe we shall make but slow progress in improvement until we have established a

In looking over the flocks of our country, how few do we see that have anything like a fixed standard of uniformity. Have we made advancement in this direction since the days of Edward Hammond? We well remember the even, uniform appearance of his flock 16 years ago. He, with a very few others, stood largely ahead in this respect. Let us fix our minds upon a type that suits us best, and have the pluck to stick to it. He who changes his mind at every wind that blows is like the rolling stone that gathers

We believe that to make the greatest

flocks of the same fixed type would not constitute an out cross, while a cross between the different types would be similar in effect to crossing with the Cotswold,

Animals of all kinds in the state of nature have a fixedness of type not seen in domestication. When the hand of man interferes, upsetting for his convenience the unprofitable wild type, it is then that uncertainty sets in, and like does not produce like. This is just were the great mass of breeders are to-day. If this be so, then let us get back to a type, not the old wild one, but make selections from the

It may be asked why do not our flocks them to unite, no general improvement nature sets in and carries them back to and those defects may be just what we

BY PETER MARTIN, OF RUSH, N. Y.

more uniform type in our flocks.

no moss.

advancement possible we should breed our Merinos in three different classes or types, separately. Namely: 1st. Silesian or Negretti, possessing short, fine wool, smaller in carcas and more angular in form. 2d. Heavy, or clothing wool, producing a dense, heavy fleece, from two to two and a half inches in length, possessing more or less wrinkles. Compared with the first they are larger and more compact in form. 3d. Delaine, or long wool, producing a fleece from three to three and a half inches in length; usually plainer, and

If the delaine type suits best, select such animals as are best adapted to that purpose. Continue to breed with that fixed object in view until each member of the flock represents the type. So long as inout in each of the different classes until each become an established breed, then, and not until then, can animals be drawn from other sources without the dangers

Taking in new blood from the different

latest improvements and establish one

ome more or less remote ancestors.

form individuality of its own.

To make any family or line of blood value will continue to improve. If a type popular above others it must possess su- becomes fixed by line or in-and-in breedperior merit. The strong, in-bred uni- ing, we may measure their value in a formity of the Hammond flock is what mathematical scale in proportion to the gave him the great reputation which he so time since such type had become fixed. justly deserved. It is a well authenticated To make a pedigree valuable, each animal fact that sheep of his breeding were pre. therein mentioned should be fully describpotent wherever introduced. When Old ed. It will be seen that by this course of Sweepstakes was awarded the prize from breeding, a thorough knowledge of pedi-



never have become popular if he had bred

of sheep, or words to that effect.

insure success.

In drawing new blood, though it may be

The "New" Birdsell Clover Separator, Monitor Jr., Manufactured by the Birdsell Manufacturing Co., South Bend, Ind. mittee of three were in favor of awarding that the worshiping of mere fancy pedi- from all agricultural reports. I took hold raising from the Shropshire Down ewes a it to another ram, one of his own get, as grees should come to a speedy end. If a of the subject with great expectations, average of one and a half lambs. nearly all his competitors were. The ram has the bluest of blue blood and does built my stos of boards above ground, Now, we can't see through a mill stone chairman said it a ram was capable of getnot represent our model, we have no use ting such stock, was he not really the for him. best ram? This quality, possessed by his

Livingston County Heard From.

flock, with a very few others similarly bred, is what gave the Atwood blood the To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. precedence. The Hammond flock would

prices attached), from Feb. 8th, 1881, to them in all the different types. He once Feb. 8th. 1882. Some sales included in took a cross which threatened danger to this report have been reported before, but his type, as he thought, and he sold them in order that a full statement might be all out, saying that he did not expect to given of a year's work some are here relive long enough to establish a new breed ported. The next year's report will date from Feb. 8th, 1882. [These sales will be If defects are found to exist in a type found under the head of stock notes. Ed.] bred flock, to detect and correct them One of your correspondents from would require the very best of skill. This Genesee County, gives credit to the FARMmight be done in some cases by selections ER for a good deal of space devoted to the within the flock, by breeding from none interests of said county, which is true, but those entirely free from those defects. and we all rejoice in Old Tenesee's pros-But if new blood would have to be resortperity, but prosperous as she is and ened to, it would perhaps be the most diffithusiastic as her farmers may be, Livingcult of all the points connected with type ston County does not propose to be outbreeding. He knew how to choose the done in the good work unless she is comnew blood required and how to apply it pelled to. That your readers may know so as to correct the defects, without, also, somewhat of the sheep trade in this I had last spring. This winter, I am sorry will excuse his modesty. We only ask interfering with or modifying the fixed county, this report is sent; and this is to say, it is the reverse. What's the cause? now for our fellow readers to come and character and uniformity of the general only one among the many in this county I say ensilage. A few days back my cows examine our wool, its average weight, what e relied upon to produce the object type. Suppose we wish to change the that might be sent, for large sales of were doing poorly and looking as though it sells for, ask our wool buyers if they to the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. well be made within the flock, then the E. J. & E. W. Hardy, E. Kellogg, W. G. selection of a ram from other sources Smith, of Oceola; E. A. Hubbell, of Hartwould have to be resorted to. In the seland; R. T. Ross, of Brighton; Henry lection of a ram for such a purpose the Doane, of Green Oak, and others. Taking breeder should consider not only the parall in all, we think Livingston stands ahead ticular animal he thinks of selecting, but of Genesee in the number and amount of he should inquire into the history of his her sales. Our sheep are not pure At-

breeding, the aim or model his breeder had woods. in view, and the extent to which that aim I would not mention the term "Atwood," but for the fact that our Genesee or model had been attained. Neither suc cess or good results in other flocks should friends make a speciality of mentioning be accepted as sufficient evidence of the "Atwoods" or "pure Atwoods," whenever suitability of a ram as a sire in such par they buy or sell any of the so-called family. Whether any such family exists, ticular flock. The style and general charor whether if existing any more value is acter of the ram himself, as well as those of his ancestors, ought to be similar to the attached to it, the prices obtained, the number of sheep sold of the so-called style and general character of the animals family, as compared with the admitted among which he is to be used. Unless mixed breed sheep, (composed of Paulars, this be so, no degree of personal merit will Atwood's or Hammond's or Humphrey's or Infantodos), must decide the question. It may be asked, would type breeding By forbearance in allowing the "Atwood necessitate in and in breeding? Not necsheep to be continually mentioned, withessarily so if a sufficient number of flocks out an occasional remonstrance on the were similarly bred, from which we could part of the interested in the mixed bred draw rams. But it would be the shortest sheep, a kind of tacit consent and acquiesand surest way to breed up a uniform cence is given to the idea that they believe type in a lower or miscellaneous bred flock in the purity of what are now called Atif the laws of nature were observed woods. Hence this demur. I hope some While we believe this course the shortest of the friends of the Atwoods will answer and surest, it could not be pursued with M. Fellows' questions in this week's assurance of success, beyond the power of FARMER, viz., What are Atwood's, etc. the ram to hold his potency over the flock I make no war on any class of sheep, but bred to. The supposed dangers of in and in breeding are more imaginary than real, breed and handle, namely mixed, Paulars,

"in unity is strength."

WILLIAM BALL.

Don't Like Ensilage.

wish to correct in our own flock. So long as rams can be produced within the flock long as the fountain head is higher. But do not let us stop here; though we may ment, we can hold and intensify the good qualities already produced, and their real

Inclosed find my sale of sheep (with found its condition to be as good as any I packages. ever saw and was happy. I had seen en-

the barn, run through a cutter and dressed some sweeter food they would do better. I ordered the food changed to ensilage for increase of 60 quarts of milk against one week ago. Why is it? Last winter I had no thought on the subject. They milked well, looked sleek and became fat. Butchers sought them. The butchers don't

trouble me now. I did not change the cows' feed. They consumed all I gave them and seemed satisfied. It is not so this winter; they seem to long for something else. Hay I have now only for my horses, and let me say here, by way of an experiment on feeding ensilage to horses, I bought a mare for a few dollars, eight years old. Her only trouble was wind founder. I had her fed ensilage; she held her own for six weeks, and died with a throat disease. I can't say ensilage killed her, but know that my other horses are all in fine condition and did not take the malignant diphtheria. I do not write my experience to get before the public, but, am anxious you should know; your advice to the farmers is like gold to them. They should be cautious how they spend its true worth. My place is of easy access from New York. My barn contains every

propose to stand by the class of sheep I improvement modern ingenuity has devised, even the silo. Every one is weletc. There is plenty of room for ail, and come. I can show as good ensilage as there is in the country and as poor stock.'

also your experience in sheep raising; but

we would like also writers to give their

names and show their true colors; tell us

who they are, that we may profit in the

future, and that their unlucky loss may be

others' gain. They should tell us from

whom they bought such useless goods. If

we were going to make a guess who Mr.

Superior is, we should guess him to be the

twenty-five grade Shropshire Down ewes

and kept them three years, as he states to

you, and made an annual profit from them

of five dollars per head-lambs and wool:

he then sold the same flock of ewes, at or

near the same time of year, to us for mar-

ket purposes, for fifty cents per head more

than he gave for them three years be-

fore. He then bought, as he states to

you, more than double the amount or num-

YPSILANTI, March 8, 1882,

Mr. George W. White, of Eltingville, Staten Island, has been experimenting with ensilage as a feed for milch cows, from which it will be seen that there are two sides to this question of its worth, as to all others. Whether ensilaged fodder will prove a valuable addition to the food of dairy stock is yet an open question. In the case of fattening cattle there is no doubt but that it can be made available, especially in the older States, but we should be very cautious about feeding it regularly to either breeding or milking stock. It is a fermented food, and what its effects may be upon the secretion of milk is yet to be determined. Here is what Mr. White says in a letter to an eastern contemporary:

"I would like to thank you, if that will express it, for the position you take on the subject of ensilage. Not for myself so much (because I have learned by dear experience) as for others who may be saved the cost of building so worthless a thing as a silo. It seems strange to me my ex- ber of fine wool ewes, and managed to which he derived his name, two of a com- grees is required. We are of the opinion perience is the reverse of all I can glean raise one lamb from three ewes, against

and when my corn was in condition I had any further than our fellow readers; but it cut in the most approved manner we know that the party we are guessing and packed away. I never put away so on has not yet sold those few treasured much in so little space before, and never lambs, and if he should sell them for any expect to again. I opened the silo Nov. high price, we would have to apply the old 1, 1881; it contained about 400 tons. I maxim that good goods come in small You seem to think that this discussion

silage from most of the leading pits in the is calculated for an advertising medium, country, so I considered myself a judge but we reply to you that our goods do not of its condition. The day we opened it require any printers' ink for such purposes. commenced feeding; my cows took hold Their registers they carry with them; they of it with a relish; so they do now, after find their own market when for sale. feeding on it for four months, with the They have been hunted for without limit addition of 3 quarts meal, 6 quarts bran and to use for breeding and mutton purposes, one-half quart oil meal per cow a day. Now and those western parties, I am glad to inthen, for the result. My cows have not form you, have bought of us for at least given the same flow of milk and have not six years, and increased their orders more gained in flesh; nor do they look bright than double each year; parties who are not and clear as they did last winter fed on speculators but breeders, and bred over corn, cut and cured in the field, drawn to eleven hundred lambs in 1881.

Now, if our Superior friend don't like with same proportions as this winter— to publish his name with the account of meal and wheat bran. A fatter, brighter, his feeding ability and solid judgment of cleaner lot of cows could not be found than Shropshire Downs and their grades, we they would like to tell me that if I had want it this spring, and how they like it; ask them if they ever bought a clip of wool | profits accruing from all of our domestic that did not average from six to eight animal depends largely, if not wholly, upbreakfast, barley grains for dinner, cured pounds per head. I am going to shear this on the care that is taken of them by their corn staiks for supper, with one quart of spring 55 grades and full blood ewes, and owners. It is also a fact that the better meal and two quarts bran intermixed at two rams; now come and see if I don't get care that the owner of a flock of sheep each meal, and to-day 40 cows show an over 55 lambs and over three hundred takes of them in providing a good compounds of wool from said flock. We have no stock for sale at present, but hold more orders ahead than we could fill this year if all Superior was set out to such sheep. Give us a call; send word ahead, and we will have roast lamb and green peas.

Respectfully. T. A. MOORE.

Growing Sorghum.

LAFAYETTE, Mich., March 13, '82.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR.-In your issue of Feb. 28, I noticed a communication from Thomas Saylor, of East Saginaw, giving his experience in sorghum culture. I also wish to give the result of a trial experiment on my own farm. I procured some seed (Early Amber.) two years ago and planted half an acre with very good results, but kept no account. Last year I planted half an acre with the following results:

They should be cautious how they spend	DR.	exact truth. But I do not wish to accuse
their money building silos before finding	To plowing and fitting ground, one-half day. \$ 1 50 To planting	Mr. Subscriber of either; I simply think
its true worth. My place is of easy access	To seed, one half pound	that he has been manhama a little mileted
from New York. My barn contains every	To stripping, topping and cutting 8 00	and thereby is laboring under a mistaken
improvement modern ingenuity has de-	To interest on land	impression. He says: "Five years ago I
vised, even the silo. Every one is wel-	To making 96 gals. syrup at 24c 23 64	made a venture in sheep; thinking only on
come. I can show as good ensilage as	Total\$43 49	the wool side of the question, and being told
there is in the country and as poor stock."	CR.	by Shropshire breeders that the middle
	By 96 gale, syrup, 60c	grade sheep sheared from seven to eight
Milde Wasted Obsess	By 10 bush, seed at 60c	pounds, I invested in that class," etc.
Middle Wooled Sheep.	Total	This assertion I fail to understand, as he
	-	does not say that they were pure Shrop-
YPSILANTI, March 8, 1882.	Balance \$28 11	shine Dume weither does he som that them

Mr. Editor and Mr. Subscriber of Superi. which would be a net profit of \$56 22 per or.-We like to read your arguments and acre. How is that? I had heard it said that a flour could be made from the seed that would make good griddle cakes, and as an experiment, had two bushels of seed ground, and as "the proof of the pudding is the eating of it," I will say it is most excellent-far superior to buckwheat. I think it does not make quite as much flour as buckwheat; but it is heartier and will go as far. It may not produce so much man who six years ago bought a flock of friction, which is a great luxury. I cannot say as to that. EMORY CROSBY.

> WE have received three different comwhich contain the name of the sender. entitled to a reply? We must have the ing fairly and justly with anything that he

take any notice of communications.

The New Birdsell Separator.

The illustration on this page is a correct representation of the New Birdsell Clover Separator, the "Monitor Jr." As it stands,

it is the result of over twenty years of experience in the manufacture of clover hullers, and is designed to meet in the fullest manner the requisites of such a machine. When hulled by the Monitor Jr. the clover seed comes out ready for market. This is accomplished by a re-cleaning attachment, whereby the clean seed is delivered in one bag, while the light and foul seed falls into another. This does away with the work of re-cleaning the seed by the fanning mill, which has heretofore been a necessity where farmers wanted good clean seed. Threshermen will appreciate the great advantages of a machine that will do this work well and thoroughly. In the Monitor Jr., the tailings are all carried up at the rear of the machine instead of the front, and by means of a shaking floor are discharged directly into the hulling cylinder. In the old machines the tailings are thrown into the straw, and to greater or less extent the seed returned would be carried over into the straw. Another improvement in the Monitor is changing the old fashioned unward feeding cylinder to the downward feed, such as is used in the wheat threshers, with the concave below instead of above. The new close folding stacker is another important devise that has been applied to this machine, rendering'it the most complete of all the machines offered for threshing, hulling, separating and cleaning clover seed. 1 6 The Monitor Jr. is manufactured by a firm of established reputation who have made clover hullers a specialty, and the reputation of this machine shows that it has merits of the most practical order. The Monitor Jr. is put together in the very best manner, the lumber used in its construction being specially cut and prepared for the purpose, and is warranted to be the very best quality.

The importance of this machine in a State like Michigan, where every farmer grows more or less clover, need not be referred to, as our readers are generally fully alive to it. Every neighborhood, therefore, should have a Monitor Jr. clover huller, and it will soon pay for itself in the saving of time and labor, and the thorough manner in which it does its work.

A New Yorker on Cross-Bred Sheep.

Logan, N. Y., March 9, 1881.

It is a well established fact that the fortable shelter, the more liberally he feeds them, the greater will be his profits. It is our nature to bestow the most care upon the animal that is the most to our liking and neglect the ones that we care the leas about, and many times it is our fault and not the animals if we fail to receive profit from them. These thoughts occurred to me while reading the remarks of your cor. respondent from Superior, Mich., in your ssue of Feb. 28. I regret that he did not deem it proper to sign his name, as it reminds me of a remark that the late Horace Greeley once made while addressing an agricultural society. He said that letters from farmers upon agricultural matters for publication were always acceptable, no matter how badly spelled or written, but when the writer neglected to sign his name or requested that it should not be pub lished, it always seemed to him that the writer was either ashamed of what he had written, or else had not written just the exact truth. But I do not wish to accuse

grade sheep sheared from seven to eight pounds, I invested in that class," etc. This assertion I fail to understand, as he does not say that they were pure Shropshire Down, neither does he say that they were grade Shropshire Down. He says they had first class care and when shearing time came they sheared a fraction over four pounds; kept them three years, every year their fleeces decreased in weight. He sold them, invested in fine worls, giving them the same care; they sheared seven pounds. (Is it not a little queer that there were no fractions). Now, these statements are probably all true (except it may be in respect to the fractions). Subscriber leads us to believe, first, that the venture that he made was the first experience that he ever had in sheep. He also leads us to believe when he says that he thought only on the munications the past week, no one of wool side of the question) that wool was the only source from which he expected Two of these apply for advice through the | to derive profit. He also gives us the im veterinary columns and sign their letters pression that he was prejudiced against 'Subscriber." How are we to know them as wool producers to begin with whether or not they are subscribers and which renders any man incapable of deal-

proper names of parties before we can is experimenting with, for the reason that (Continued on eighth page.)

Per for wolf for gre cas and too qui wil



OUR FRENCH LETTER.

The Fat Stock and Implement Show The Sugar Beet and its Manufacture

PARIS, Feb. 25, '82. THE FAT STOCK AND IMPLEMENT SHOW.

The annual fat cattle show of this city was on the whole satisfactory, though I have seen superior exhibitions. There has been no sensible increase in the entries, save for sheep, and the number of choice animals in any class, was very limited. This exhibition is organized by the government, and indicates something like a sad lack of practical judgment. It is the aim of all good farming to fatten stock within the shortest possible time; in a word, to encourage precocity. The judges have simply ignored this end, in the case of the oxen at all events, to which I shall presently allude. Marked progress was evident in the case of butter and cheese. The Freuch have felt that the Danes were cutting them out in the butter markets of the world, hence the new effort. The display of cheese was very remarkable; it is a branch of industry becoming every day more developed. The show of machines testify, that native implement makers have so been taught by the foreigner, that Jack is now as good as his master. French makers are actually bringing out novelties. A great many orders were taken both for implements and fertilizers, that which would indicate good times with cultivators

The judges have been unanimously condemned for awarding the prize of honor to an ox, whose race would be difficult to establish. Hitherto, blue ribbons were awarded for symmetry and precocity; on the present occassion deformity and long efforts to arrive at the fatting point, have been honored. The animal selected for the supreme reward, did not possess a single point of excellence. Its fat seemed to have been laid on in lumps, and suggested the appearance of an ox on the point of bursting after large rations of green food and water. The beast weighed 17 cwt. 73 lbs., and was aged 54 months; while there were fifty animals, of most correct form, representing nearly the same weight, but 32 months younger. Thus, one young ox, aged 32 months, and weighing 17 cwt. 66 lbs. and beautifully formed, produces almost the same quantity of flesh, as the laureate in 54 months. In 960 days the former animal put up flesh at the rate of 30 ounces a day, while the second required 1,661 days to put up 19 ounces dailv. Ordinarily, oxen under three years of age, and having four-fifths of Durham blood, fat at the rate of 28 oz. daily. It costs onefourth more to produce one pound of meat in France than in England.

THE SUGAR BEET AND ITS MANUFACTURE, At the end of May the sugar manufacturers intend to hold a congress, where, among other matters, will be discussed the comparative value of beet pulp by the two processes for extracting the juice and refining the latter. In the meantime, the sugar beet growers have met and exchanged views as to the best means for cultivating the 100t, etc. In point of practical utility, the congress was very remarkable. What are the most favorable conditions for the culture of sugar beet? Deep tillage in order to have roots uniform and not easily absorbed and not rich in nitrogen, for excess of nitrogen produces roots poor in sugar and difficult to be worked up. Sow as early as possible when frosts are no longer to be feared, and the soil has been dried after the winter; select good seed; no supplemental manures during the growth of the plant, as such develop the bulb at the expense of the sugar; above all. no stripping of leaves during summer and autumn. Eleven roots to the square yard are considered fair spacing, and it is better to have the rows rather distant, and the plants rather close. Good seed is essential, and to obtain such, the bulbs for bearing ought to be selected under normal conditions of growth, and analyzed to test their richness and purity of juice, for it is possible by special conditions of culture to produce a bulb exceptionally rich in saccharine matter without the root being able to transmit that quality hereditarily; further, such culture might produce an unbranching root, yet the next generation would display all the forkiness.

Beet extracts a greal deal of potash from the soil, so the necessity of restoring that salt is urged upon the attention of growers. A deficiency of potash in the soil induces a premature falling of leaves, holes in the neck of the root, and a resumption the soil. of vegetation in September, which revival takes place at the expense of the sugar cells. Phosphates are excellent, and the more so if wheat be intended to follow the beet. Some recommend applications of magnesia. Respecting the period of sowing: in cold regions early sowing is to be recommended, while in warmer districts the plant is held to resist the heat in pro- They may get overheated running, or hurt portion to its youthfulness. It was a in fighting. They do damage to a neigh knotty point, what ought to determine the monetary value of beet, for till lately it was the only agricultural product where quality was ignored. To test the industrial value of the root was not less an essential factor in price than determining the weight. Two methods were proposed. estimating the density of the juice, and that is now generally employed, and analyzing its richness-a process abandoned as being laborious and unreliable, although the densimetric standard has also its drawbacks.

The Poland Chinas. the Treasurer reporting funds and property in his hands to the amount of \$1,569.50, and no outstanding debts. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as fol-

Vice Presidents-Levi R. Whitman, Can-Vice Presidents—Levi K. W numan, Canada; Elias Gallup, Cal.; W. W. McClung, Iowa; C. W. Jones, Mich.; Dr. Ezra Stetson, Ills.; W. H. Hood, Ohio; J. E. Kenyon, Neb.; Geo. Wille, Wis.; W. P. Hazlett, Mo.; S. W. Tullifero, Ky.; Henry Blakely, Kan.; J. M. Day, Ind., and Geo.

W. Pomeroy, Can.
Board of Directors-A. C. Moore, Ills, H. C. Castle, Ills.; C. W. Jones, Mich.; C. H. Potter, Kan.: J. T. Price, Iowa.; S. H. Wilson, Iowa; H. C. Dawson, Neb., and W. Blackford, Iowa.

The Secretary was instructed to close the time for receiving pedigrees on April 1st for Third Volume. The association unanmously adopted the following resolutions: WHEREAS, Unscrupulous and designing men are filling our live-stock and agricul tural papers with certificates certifying to the efficiency of worthless nostrums for the cure of all diseases to which swine are

liable, therefore Resolved, By the American Poland-China Swine Breeders, assembled on this 18th day of January, 1882, that all the so-called hog cholera cure alls are mere traps to catch the unwary and put money into the pockets of the advertisers, at the expense

of the swine growers.

Resolved, that ALL nostrums advertised as hog cholera remedies, or preventives, or SURE CURES, are unmitigated frauds, and unworthy the confidence of the swine breeder, and should be denounced by all respectable and intelligent swine breeders as mere straws at which we are supposed

WHAT KIND OF FENCES SHALL WE BUILD.

[Read before the Hamburg Farmers' Club, March 9, 1682, by Frank Holden, Brighton, Mich]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen.-I believe this question to be one of the greatest importance, as it is one of the greatest expenses of the farm. I also believe that good fences are essential to our prosper ity as farmers. Let us go where we will, when we look upon well fenced farms, we consider the proprietor a man of ambition, possessed of worthy pride if not of wealth. believe them essential because they save us from the constant worry and many petty annoyances we are subject to by having our stock break into our crops, and destroy many dollars' worth during the season, besides the valuable time spent in running after them; and also saving us from the enmity so often caused between neighbors, arising from this same source.

In my few remarks I shall confine myself to the three fences I consider most practicable for us in this vicinity, leaving out the hedge fence on account of its cost, and the barbed wire, as we are all breeders of sheep and prefer shearing them to having their wool pulled. I shall commence with the rail fence. With good rails at \$40 per thousand, or four cents a piece, and fifteen per rod, together with two cents for blocks or stone to lay on, it makes a total of 62 cents per rod, beside taking up eight or ten feet of ground according to the amount of worm we put in the fence; we must also take into con. sideration the necessity of going over the farm after each gale, and replacing the rails scattered by it. I also think it would be impossible for us in this vicinity to procure sufficent rails even at the above

figures. Now, let us pass on to the board fence. With lumber at \$15 per thousand, posts at 12cents apiece and nails at 4cents per lb., this fence will cost us 78cents per rod; or, if we to beets alone, has satisfied me that beets or furnish our own posts, the cost will be

53 cents per rod. Next take the slat and wire fence, and I at five cents per lb, taking four lbs. per rod, per rod, and posts at the above figures, ish our own posts and material for slats. which most of us can do in I believe this fence to be far the cheapest. equally durable, the most efficient in turn. ing all kinds of stock, and the easiest kent up. If the post rots off the staples can be drawn or chopped out, and the post replaced by a new one, while with the board fence it is almost impossible to loosen the boards from the decayed post without splitting them. I have never heard or known of any kind of stock attempting to jump on it to break it down, a thing they often do with our best board fences. It also proves a great annoyance to dogs that are prowling around in search of mutton. I would recommend this fence to all farmers, and also the fencing of our farms 80 to 160 acres into small fields of ten acres, with a few smaller ones near the barns. By using small fields we can give our stock frequent changes, which are beneficial to them; beside, we can keep our pastures more even, as they are not so apt to eat it down in spots, thus causing an uneven fertility in

Care of Rams. Col. F. D. Curtis, in the Ohio Farmer,

says on this subject: "In the fall of the year rams are always uneasy and will get out of almost any enclosure. When they do get away they are

liable to become injured in many ways. bor or to their owner by causing the lambs to come out of season. We never take any such chances, but soon as cool nights begin shut our rams in a box stall and keep them there until they are wanted to serve the ewes. If we have a large flock the ram is not allowed to run with them, but is turned in among them in the morning for an hour or two and then put back in his own pen. Here he will eat his rations and lie down and rest, and the next day be as vigorous as ever. This is not the case when a ram runs with the sheep all the time. He loses flesh rapidly and soon becomes poor and weak, which tells The American Poland China Record on his offspring, and they, too, will be Co. held their fifth annual meeting at weak and puny. It is important to have seed meal, etc. Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 23d. The the ram in good condition, and this can be association appears to be in good shape, done if he is returned to the stable, where grain can be given to him at will. We should look forward to the lambing season dairy rooms were in the stone basement of with serious forebodings if the sire was the house, though all above ground surallowed to have the run of the flock without any special care. This would be a few-windows. The interior was divided

farmers say their sheep were 'running fully controlled currents of air. The at-The truth was the sheep needed to change owners. All they wanted was somebody to care for them on common sense principles, and they would do well enough. 'We quality the process is to set the milk twelve loaned a fine South Down ram once to a hours, then to remove the cream, and let neighbor, which was in fine condition at the skim-milk set twelve hours; then the time, and when he returned him he could hardly walk. This ram had been left to serve a large fleck of sheep, with nothing but frost-bitten grass to eat, and exposed to all of the storms. It is needless to say that many of the lambs got under such circumstances are small and weak, and that such a system of breeding will run out' a flock.

"Notwithstanding the want of sense evinc ed in such management, most farmers do the same thing. 'It takes time and is too much trouble,' they say, to 'fuss with a ram,' but they forget that it takes much more time and is much more trouble to 'fuss' with the lambs in the spring, besides the uncomfortable feeling of seeing them die. When rams are well cared for, and have a regular ration of grain daily, while serving the ewes, they are more salt, and turned from day to day until likely to get twins. It is a great deal less trouble to keep a 1am in a box stall than to undertake to keep him in an enclosure in a and spring, being moved as required from field. In the box stall he is passive and quiet, for he does not hear or see anything is ready for market and use any time after to disturb him. Out of doors in the field he is continually uneasy and striving to get | the taste of the consumer. Each cheese out, The anxiety about them is more than all the trouble of taking care of them in the stable. We lock the stable door to make sure no one accidentally lets him out, and when a neighbor comes, (and this often happens) to complain about his damage owing to some ram injuring his, or about changed to prevent sticking and to absorb lambs coming in midwinter which he would not have 'had happen for a hundred dollars,' we do not worry, but complacently lead him to the box stall and taking the key from our pocket unlock the door and point to our rams, sleek, quiet, strong, clean, and in short, the pictures of innocence and beauty. One such oc casion will afford satisfaction enough to 'fuss' with a stable full of rams for some time. Once a day is as often as they need to be fed, as a rack can easily be made to hold a day's feeding of hay, and grain once a day is enough, and to fill a pail with water daily is ample.

"A ram that is not worth this amount of trouble is not worth having, and a flockmaster who is too shiftless to do as much as this to keep up the stamina and character out,' as they surely will. The ram should have oats and corn mixed and a few roots with clover hay. This is the best combination of feed.'

An Experiment with Beets.

L. A. Spencer, of Casco, has been experimenting on the value of beets as affecting the flow of milk, and furnishes the South Haven Sentinel with his conclusions as follows:

"I enclose the result of an experiment to test the relative value of beets as a milk producing food. I am aware that an experiment with a single cow may not settle the matter definitely, but the great falling off of milk when changed from bran and meal mangels are of little value when compared with corn meal, oats or bran. Previous to commencing this experiment I had been would not use anything lighter than the feeding beets and about three quarts of number nine wire, which can be purchased | corn meal and bran put on after the | beets were chopped. On the 25th of Feb. I comand slats at \$5 per thousand, taking 33 menced to feed four quarts of bran and meal mixed and one pint of oil meal. setting them ten feet apart. We have a This feed was given twice a day with warm fence for 57cents per rod. Now if we furn- water enough to make stiff paste, with the following result: 1st day 32 pounds and 6 ounces of milk; 2d day 38 pounds 8 ounces: this vicinity, we have a fence 3d day 37 pounds and 14 ounces; total costing us only 30cents per rod. milk in 3 days from one cow, 108 pounds 12 ounces. February 26th changed to one-half bushel of cut beets twice a day, with the following results: 1st day 37 pounds 2 ounces; 2d day 32 pounds 4 ounces; 3d day 28 pounds 12 ounces, total for three days 98 pounds 2 ounces. March 1st changed food to same amount of beets with four quarts bran and corn meal sprinkled on: 1st day 29 pounds 12 ounces. 2d day 35 pounds 8 ounces, 2d day 38 pounds 10 ounces; total 103 pounds 14 ounces. I may add that I have continued the last named ration ever since with about the same average as the last day named, about 38 to 40 pounds per day. The same quantity of hay was fed each day, which was about all the cow would eat up clean. You will see that there was about ten pounds difference between the yield of milk in the first and second trial, but this falling off is nearly all on the third day after being put on the beet ration, which shows that if the test had been continued longer the difference would have been greater. Now the question among dairymen is, will it pay to raise beets when help is scarce? Let some one prove by actual experiment that they are cheaper feed than good clover hay and I will give it up, but until then I shall believe that I can raise clover cheaper than I can beets."

A "Gold Medal" Dairy.

C. H. Libby, in a paper on "Europea Dairles" read before the Northwestern Dairymen's Convention at Geneva Lake Wis., in February last, thus describes the dairy of Madame Decanville, who took the gold medal at the exposition of 1878 for the best cheese exhibited:

"She had twenty-seven cows, twelve of them Swiss and fifteen Normandies; all it going across the seas to Brazil and Australarge, heavy built animals, and deep, rich lia. No brine is used in these packages, as milkers. The stables were a paragon of the oaken casks are coopered very tightly, neatness. The floors were covered with and with a liberal salting around the margin white sand, and the cows bedded with the butter is perfectly kept. Irish butter. clean straw. The cows were fed in winter with the best of hay, fifteen quarts of bran each per day, and a small ration of beet root, but no stimulating food like cotton-

"The best cheese is made on summer grass feed, when it is bigh colored like butter, without artificial coloring. The rounded by thick stone walls and with President—W. P. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.
Treasurer—J. C. Traer, Vinton, Iowa.

Secretary—John Gilmore, Vinton, Iowa.

certain way for a flock to deteriorate (run by other stone waus into several small rooms, where the different processes of coming worthless. We have heard old

out,' and they must change their flocks. mosphere was kept always moist and the the plant reaches the top of the stake, top it temperature uniform by the heavy walls. Madame Decanville makes the famous Fromage de Coulommiers. For the best curdle with rennet, and allow it to stand twenty-four hours. Then the curd, without cutting, is placed in moulds with an equal amount of cream. The cream and curd are not mixed, but simply put into the moulds spoonful by spoonful. The moulds are cylinders, four, six and twelve iuches in diameter, and about two inches high, without top or bottom. Each mould rests on a straw mat made of single straws laid side by side, and held together by a woof of a few threads, and covering a sur face of twelve or sixteen inches. The mat rests on a thin board, which in turn is placed on an inclined shelf to drain off the whey. After two days in this mould the cheese is turned out upon another straw mat, which in turn rests upon an osier mat. It is now slightly sprinkled with cured, which requires about two weeks in summer and three or four weeks in winter one curing room to another. The cheese curing until it is a year old, according to with the brand of the maker, is wrapped in thin paper and sent to market in a thin wooden box. This cheese sells at 20 to 30 cents per pound. To keep these delicate little cheeses for a considerable length of time, the wrapping paper is frequently the moisture. In the dry atmosphere of a dwelling house these cheeses are not placed on top of one another, but are kept under glass bells in a moist room and turned every day. I will say here that I brought one of them home and cut it just one year after it was made, when it still had an agreeable cheesy flavor, although rather strong, as I had taken no pains in preserv

ing it, "The acme of cheese making, however, was the still more delicious Fromage a la Creme, or cream cheese, sometimes called white cheese. For this the milk is set twelve hours and then skimmed, and the at once mixed with an equal proportion of fresh cream by stirring, and allowed to cure in small moulds of any desired shape. of his sheep, deserves to have them 'run | The curing takes but a few days, and the cheese must be eaten fresh. Each cheese is about the size of a hen's egg, and three or four ounces in weight. The best quality sells for six cents a cheese. It is truly delicious, and a great favorite with enicures, and of course is very profitable to the maker."

Equivalents of Foreign Wheat Mea-

The following statement of the equivalents of foreign standard measures of wheat will undoubtedly be of interest to many. A quarter of Californian wheat weighs 500 lbs. of other American, Chilian or Danubian wheat, 480 lbs.; of South Russian wheat, 462 lbs. A sack of flour weighs 280 lbs.-nearly equal to a barrel and a half. A Russian chetwert of wheat equals about 354 lbs. An Egyptian ardeb of wheat is 300 lbs. A French kilogramme equals 24 tons. A German last of wheat equals 3 tons 200 lbs. A Smyrna kilo equals one bushel. A Malta salma equals about 450 lbs. A Spanish fanego equals 99 lbs. A Chilian fanego equals 32 lbs. An Austrian staga equals 137 lbs. A maund of Indian wheat equals 80 lbs. A Portuguese alqueire of wheat equals 24 lbs. A Barcelona cras equals 1.925 bushels. A Norway maller is 10 maas, or 4,126 bushels. A German maller is 12 scheffeln or 18,145 bushels. A Vienna metzen equals 1 7-10 bushels. A German centner is about 110 lbs. A French quintal is 2201 lbs.

THE oleomargarine factories of New York have a producing capacity of 116,-000,000 pounds annually, while the production of dairy butter in the State is only 111,000,000 pounds.

THE wheat crop in Illinois is reported by the State Board of Agriculture as 275,000 acres less than last year, or about 94 per cent. The condition of the crop is unusually favorable.

Agricultural Items.

A New England farmer, whose late pota oes were destroyed by the bugs from an ad joining field of Early Rose, which after thi crop was secured came down upon his field 'like the wolf on the fold,' thinks that a patch of late potatoes grown as a trap for catching and poisoning the beetles of a neighborhood may be a good thing for the neighborhood, bu that it is a little hard on the potatoes used for bait.

THE great butter market at Cork is a large. low building, mostly occupied by one large room into which the teams drive and deposit their loads, and where the sales are made. All the butter sold here is inspected before it goes out, and marked of a certain grade. The butter is packed in a small oaken casks; a skilful cooper unheads the casks; the butter is turned out upon the scales and weighed, and its interior tested; then is properly graded, about as grain is inspected and graded here. After inspection and weighing the butter is returned to the cask, which is reheaded, and is then ready for shipment to the most distant markets, large quantities of intended for the home market, or for England, is not salted, but is sent to market quite fresh, which is more acceptable to the English taste than the American custom of high salting.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Germantown Telegraph, who has made a specialty of raising tomatoes, says: "The 'Acme' and the 'Trophy' have given the best satisfaction. I plant the first quite early and use pieces of four-inch drain tile to put over them in case of frost. Covered in that way they will stand quite a hard frost. Plant four feet apart each way and use five-foot stakes, one to each plant. As they grow tie to the stake with jute or some soft twine, and cut off every

branch as soon as blossoms appear. When Sometimes when the seasons are wet, some of the foliage ought to be cut back; and in very dry seasons a mulch is good. We frequently grow half a bushel to a plant, and the plants show all conditions of fruit, from blossom to ripe fruit, and bear until frost kills the plant. About the time frost is ex-At all times the fruit is better flavored and At all times the fruit is better flavored and Series that the fruit is better flavored and Series that the flavored are series to be series that the flavored are series to be serie more perfect, having no earthy taste and very few decayed ones."

In Joseph Harris' new seed catalogue he gives his young patrons some good advice of about sowing seeds. He says they should be covered only deep enough to keep moist, and that small seeds, such as of lettuce, radish, Drummond phlox, aster, verbena and pansy, need not be covered deeper than a sheet of writing paper is thick. If pressed into the soil and kept moist, they need not be covered at all. Petunia seeds are easily covered se deep that they will not grow, while peas will grow if covered two or three inches deep. For ut door planting it is a good rule to cover seeds to a deoth of three to five times their diameter and no more, so that large seeds ike corn and peas will be many times deeper than the minute seeds of the portulaca. Al must have the three requisites of warmth, moisture and air, (but not light) and if buried too deep the air will be excluded. Peter Henderson finds great benefit in covering the seed, after pressing it into the soil, with thin coat of finely pulverized moss, evenly sifted on, and watered with a fine rose.

W. D. PHILBRICK, in the New England farmer, says in reference to the care to be exercised in procuring seeds of a reliable seedsman: "The care needed for producing onion seed, for example, 'with a pedigree that is sure to produce early ripe bulbs with no scullions, and that will keep well, is so great that no gardener could do it for \$4 to \$6 per pound, the usual price in market, and vet any one who proposes to grow onions can better afford to pay \$20 per pound for such eed than to accept as a free gift the ordinary good seed of the stores. With cabbage it is the same: when it has been selected with proper care, not one plant in a hundred will fail to produce a good head, and with no more labor or expense than is required to grow the same number of stumps and bunches of leaves from inferior seed. In general, there is less difficulty in buying good seeds of peas, beans corn and potatoes than of the vegetable mentioned above, but care in the selection of all vegetable seeds is well worth the effor and time required, if one cares to prosper, skim-milk curdled with rennet, when it is Mr. Philbrick says it is an excellent plan for each farmer in a neighborhood to make specialty of some sorts of seed, and his neighbors to depend upon him for such seeds, and grow others to exchange or sell; and says that in the village of Arlington, large quanti- pay him better. The high price of scales prevent ties of most excellent seeds are grown by the farmers, that never find their way to market, and are sold at very high prices t those who know their worth.

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FRUIT

Besides this Mr. Fink's occupation would be gone, and that is worse than ruining the railroads. Mr. Fink is too unanimous for his arguments to have much weight.

The Senate decided to investigate the work, but the a two distributions of the correspondence of senators and congressmen with Shipherd, the bad man in the case, as the tracks were getting too fresh, and it is very doubtful if anything ever comes

A report from Los Lucas, New Mexico, says that a man named Sheldon, thought to be a former resident of Adrian, was taken from the jail there by a mob and hanged. He was charged with murdering a man named Woodruff under whom he had been working, but claimed to have good cause for doing so. If such a mob picks up "Kid" Navin and hangs him, there won't be many tears shed for him in Adrian or vicinity. By the way, addrian seems to be getting a reputation un-Adrian seems to be getting a reputation un-equaled by any other town of its size for its citizens, but the enterprise is in a wrong

The sub-committee of the House committee on Ways and Means, in charge of changes in the internal revenue laws, agreed to report a bill to the full committee to morrow re-commending the following internal revenue commending the lollowing frequency of the court of the co duction of about 50 per cent of special taxes now imposed upon dealers in the above men-tioned articles. The report will also recom-mend repeal of the laws which impose taxes on capital and deposits, bank checks, matches proprietary stamps on medicines, cosmetics, perfumeries, etc.

Foreign.

The Queen of England is at Mentone, France, searching after health. It is again reported that France will repeal the order prohibiting the importation of

American pork products. Costa Rica had an earthquake last week that destroyed a number of buildings in San Jose, Alajuela, Grecia, and San Ramon, but no loss of life is believed to have occurred. The Jewish World, published in London, England, says that it has received reports of fresh outrages on the Jewish people in Russia, that are too horrible for publication.

The pressure upon the land courts in reland is less urgent than formerly, and the present rate of progress in settling disputes between tenants and landlords is quite en-

It is reported that Sawoeloff has received 43 challenges from Germany to fight duels, in consequence of the anti-German remarks in his recent speech. It appears certain that Skobeloff is generally supported in his anti-German views by the great mass of the Presions.

Russians.

The situation in Europe is daily becoming more warlike. It is reported that Germany and Austria have concluded a military and diplomatic alliance, for the purpose of acting against Russia if the future course of the government of that country reuders such a combination necessary. The whole atmosphere of Europe is filled with rumors of coming trouble. In Austria there is a general feeling in favor of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Russia is filled with rumors that such a movement is contemplated by the Austriau government. If it is attempted Russia will certainly interfere. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that popular demonstrations against Germans in Russia are apprehended. In Berlin public opinion is divided, the majority favoring the course of the government, but a strong, opposition means the interference demonstration of these the government, but a strong, opposition party is being formed composed of those who oppose Bismark.

Wants a Good Price for His Wood.

That civilization is making progress even among the red men of the West is shown by the following letter from Wolf Chief, at Gros Ventre. Wolf Chief owns a wood yard at which steamboats call for fuel, and as they refused to pay him more than \$4.50 a cord last season for ash wood, he asks the United States Government to interfere on his behalf and compel them to pay \$5. When the average red man arrives at that point where he thinks the government should take care of his private business it shows what an appreciation he has of the true benefits of civilization. His next move will probably be to lobby a bill through Congress making an appropriation to pay him all the 50 cent pieces that the bad steamboat men beat him out of last season. The red man is evidently learning some of the wisdom of his long-headed white brother. Here is his letter-spelling and punctuation faithfully followed:

"FORT BERTHOLD, February 1.-Col. C. A. Lounsberry. What will you tell me. Friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry, all you tell the Great Father. I want 5.00\\$ a cord for my ash wood. Cotton wood. next spring steamboat He come. I think. ash. \$5.00 a cord. and cotton wood. \$200 a cord. I cord. and cotton wood. \$200 a cord. I wish and I tell the Great Father. he know. friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry. what I will tell all you Examine. Gros Ventra Indian. I am all to be white man. Berthold. I think I will keep and I love. the river pointall good. Wood bays many. I love and I tell the Great Father. He know. President Artur. friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry. Do you all tell. I think I will tell the great Father. berry. Do you all tell. I think I will tell you. Will all tell. I want 5.00 a cord for my ash Wood, other. Cotton Wood. \$2.00 a cord for. I wish. steam boat come. I a cord for, I wish, steam boat come, I Will sell. I tell you all you tell, and I want to hear from you soon I am Gros Ventre. White man way: I like, and I write this this paper on I Write, few I can, and good I think, I am very glad. I Wish What, and, I tell tyou. All Write Well. I hear. Indian his Own, Cotton \$2.00 a cord for, ash \$5.00 a cord for, good all tell you. Friend Your name is all tell you. Friend Your name is WOLF CHIEF."

How Mining Will Surely Pay.

"No; no hoisting works-not if I know it. You can fool away a good deal of hard coin on hoisting works." "How in thunder do you run your mine?" "On the assessment plan, sir. " That's the latest and most approved method. When we have a good map of the lower workings we don't need any works to speak of. I keep a man in Virginia at \$60 a month to superintend the location and write weekly letters, and I stay in San Francisco, in my office on Pine Street, and levy the assessments every sixty days; that's as often as the law allows. I am the President, Board of Trustees, Secretary, Treasurer, and everything-more especially the Treasurer. Of course I draw salary for all the offices, and when I get through drawing salaries I turn the rest over to the agent in Virginia

pay himself. This is what I call scientific mining, sir. You get the silver out of the pockets of the stockholders and leave the for that purpose. The committee started to work, but after a few days decided not to call go right ahead and develope the mine just as soon as the public quit putting up, which isn't at all likely to happen. As long as people are being born in Nevada and it is very dodottul if anything ever comes too light. Shipherd was to appear before the committee last week, but sent word he was too sick to attend. There are reported to be quite a number of congressmen who hope he will keep sick right along.

Too light as people are being both in Tavada and California, my mine will run on like a chromometer clock." "But," said the Utah man, "my style of mining keeps lots of men at work." "So does mine," quoth of men at work." "So does mine," quoth

Bull-Fighting in Mexico

The bull-fighters are dressed in all the colors of the rainbow. They look very much like the face cards of the pack enlarged. It really funny to see the Jack of Diamonds, the King of Hearts, and all the rest of the royal family that are so familiar to many of our readers, prancing about the arena. In reality there is no bull-fight at all.

There is more real danger in lighting a kerosene-lamp or in calling a policeman a liar than there is in a dozen bull-fights. Before the bull is presented with the freedom of the arena several inches of his Senator Beck, of Kentucky, made a speech on the tariff on Friday, in which he asserted that the workingmen of Detroit were becoming revenue reformers because the workingmen of Windsor, across the river, could work in Detroit and live in Windsor, where everything was much cheaper, and thus take the bread out of their mourhs. If Mr. Beck's other arguments are of a like nature, and equally true, his speech will make excellent reading for the members of the Cobden club, who appear to like free trade arguments in proportion to their falsity and lack of good sense. Workingmen can, as a rule, live as cheaply in Detroit as in Windsor, even although rent is considerably higher. Why, half the people of Windsor are smuggling goods from Detroit.

dom of the arena several inches of his horns are sawed off. The horns are sa which turns tail for fear the face card will run against that sore horn.

As soon as the bull refuses to hurt his sore horn against the Jack of Hearts the air is rent with "vivas" in honor of the reckless intrepidity of the bull-fighter, who gracefully bows his acknowledgment. All the bull-fighters try in vain to bump against that sore horn, but the bull is too smart for them. They punch him with spears, thrust spikes, festooned with tissue paper, in his side until he is dripping with blood, until the unfortunate brute is exhausted; but he never loses his presence of mind so much as to punch one of the face cards with that sore horn .- Tavas

ONE of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree which grows in dry washes along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignumvitæ, and it has a black heart so hard, when will seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an axe and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat.

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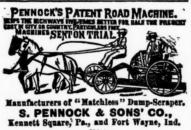
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O'BRIAN'S WEDDING.

BY A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

Well, but he was a good-looking gossoo

the parish but knew the taste of his lips.

more betoken he took the squireen's wife

for Annie Key, and made her pay toll for

crossing the bridge at Ballyboborryboybly,

and, but for the election times coming on,

the squire would have tarred and feathered

have been for him to get her, only for the

"And where would he take her to live

wants her. And so you're married, it's all

An onreasonable ould crayther she was.

"Depind upon me, ould boy," says I.

on, the ould woman would give in, for

But Widdy McNeel was sharper than we

thought. Not a step would she let Peggy

put fut to, barring she was wid her. To

her in the crowd, she jist tacked Peggy's

And there was Tim and me following on

at a safe d'stance, and Peggy wid her gown

tacked to her mother's, trotting on behind,

tears rolling down her cheeks, and heart

broke wid disappointment, and strangers

grinning at the two as if they were shows

And more betoken, Father Carty, taking

no heed and sthriving to get betwixt 'em

and getting a fall that broke the head of

he'd sent to be sold-bad luck to the baste

And home she marched, wid Peggy be

"Yer a friend of the family, and that's

your only excuse," says the ould woman to

have put on me fair day. I knowed it

well, and if I hadn't tacked the gowns to

gither with wax ends from Pat the cob

oler's, heaven alone knows the ind of it."

Oh, she was a sharp ould woman, that

"Carry her off, my boy!" says old

But Peggy wouldn't be carried off. And

so for doing it, we'd have had to take the

old woman too-for by day she was like

Peggy's shadow and ivery night, finding

how successful the stitching had been the

day of the fair, she sewed the girl tight to

her flaming petticoat-saving yer prisence.

The brains in me was addled as year-

ould eggs, striving to manage the match

betwixt the poor craythers that was jist

dying in love for ache ither. As for Father

Mahone, twasn't him would have done

aught to thwart the Widdy McNeel, Wasn't

it herself provided him wid chickens, to

say nothing iv buther and eggs? and didn't

she knit him stockings and make him

But I had a brother iv me own, that

hind her. like a blind man and his dog.

own to her own wid a stitch or two. as

there'd be no help for it.

there was no getting at her.

sent the crowd that way.

widdy said was:

same Widdy McNeel.

O'Brian.

was opportunity.

ten minutes and it's done."

ould woman, as I tould ye before.

man daring, and say again:

family, did the best for thim.

it back, aither of 'em.

about it.

was to.

have to do.

SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair tween the fire and the lamplight's glare: His face was ruddy and full and fair, His three small boys in the chimney nook Conned the lines of a picture book; His wife, the pride of his home and heart Baked the biscuit and made the tart, Laid the table and steeped the tea, Deftly, swiftly, silently; Tired and wear mand weak and faint, She bore her trials without complaint. Like many another household saint-Content, all selfish bliss above In the patient ministry of love. At last, between the clouds of smoke

That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke "There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay, And of there should come a rainy day, Pwould be mighty handy, I'm boun' to say, T'have sumpthin' put by. For folks must die, Enough to swamp a man, purty nigh, Besides, there's Edward and Dick and Jo To be provided for when we go. So'I I was you, I'll tell ye what I'd du; I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could. Extry fire don't du any good, I'd be savin' of soap, an' savin' of ile, And run up some candles once in a while; I'd be rather sparin' of coffee and tea,

And all to buy, And cider is good enough for me. I'd be kind o' careful about my ciothes And look out sharp how the money goes-Gewgaws is useless, nater knows; 'S the bane of women.

"I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey, And eggs is as good, nigh about,'s the money: And as to the carpet you wanted new-I guess we can make the old one du, And as for the washer and sewin' machine, Them smooth-tongued agents' so pesky mean You'd better get rid of 'em, slick and clean. Du they calkilate women was born to shirk?

Dick and Edward and little Joe Sat in the corner in a row. They saw the patient mother go-On ceaseless errands to and fro, They saw that her form was bent and thin, Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in, They saw the quiver of lip and chin, And then, with a warmth he could not smoth Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother-

"You talk of savin' wood and ile 'An tea an' sugar all the while, But you never talk of savin mother! -Interior

OUR HOMESTEAD.

Our old brown homestead reared its walls From the wayside dust aloof, Where the apple bough could almost cast Its fruit upon the roof; And the cherry tree so near it grew.

That when awake I've lain In the lonesome nights, I've heard the limbs As they creaked against the pane; And those orchard trees-Oh, those orchard trees I've my little brothers rocked In their tops by the summer breeze

The sweetbriar under the window sill. Which the early birds make glad, And the damask rose by the garden fence, Were all the flowers we had I've looked at many a flower since then, That to other eyes were lovelier.

For those roses bright, oh! those roses bright. I've twined them in my sister's locks That are laid in the dust from sight.

We had a well, a deep old well, Where the spring was never dry, And the cool drops down from the mossy stones Were falling constantly;

And there never was water half so sweet As the draught which filled my cup, Drawn up to the curb by the rude old sweep, That my father's hand set up; And that deep old well, oh! that deep old well,

ember now the splashing sound Of the bucket as it fell. Our homestead had an ample hearth

Where at night we loved to meet: And her smile was always sweet; And there I've sat on my father's knec And watched his thoughtful brow. With my childish hand in his raven hair, That hair is silver now!

But that broad hearth's light, oh! that broad hearth And my father's look and my mother's smile

They are in my heart to-night. -Phabe Cary.



BLAKE'S WIDOW.

Jem Blake had been shot dead in his own doorway by Antonio Gueldo, and the trial was to come off directly.

The extraordinary interest in the affair was less due to the murder and its peculiar circumstances than to the fact that this was the first case tried at San Saba in any more formal court than the time-honored institution of Judge Lynch. Jem had been a quiet man and a good neighbor, with a hand always ready to help any one who was out of luck, so public sentimer ran pretty high against Antonio. If the general inclination had been followed-as up to that time it always had-the last named gentleman would have found very scant opportunity to make any remarks in his own behalf.

However, things were advancing at Sa Saba as well as elsewhere, and it wouldn't do to hang Antonio without a regular trial, no matter how agreeable such a proceeding might be to the people at large. So ran the opinion expressed by Judge Pitblado, whose ideas on such subjects

were usually accepted without comment. Nevertheless, there was more than one dissenter in the present instance, to whom it was by no means clear that there would be any sense or profit in thus beating

about the bush. "Ef Antonio's goin' ter be hung, why in - don't we hang him!"

This was the pertinent query of Jack Smith, the leader of the opposing faction, and his view of the question put in so clear a light that the Judge had great difficulty in impressing people with his conviction, He said things had gone on in an irregular way long enough, and here was a chance to start the law in properly, and give it a might be, there it was clasped firmly in her show. Bes.des, it didn't make any kind of difference; Antonio had shot Jem, hadn't he? Wel!, then, what was the use of talking? All the jury would have to do now was to return their verdict of guilty in the first degree, and there you were all comfortable.

It was just the same thing in the end

the weight of his title, albeit the same was to testify, and once when the baby tug; altogether one of courtesy; "I tell yer, there's nothing like doin' a thing reg'lar; partikerlally when yer know just how it's coming out,"

So the judge's argument, supported by his influence, and increasing bias at San Saba in favor of more civilized views, settled the matter, and it was decided that Antonio Guelde should be tried before he was hanged.

As there was no place specially arranged for such ceremonies, Judge Pitblado hospitably offered the use of his shed.

Here a rough table and chair were placed for the judge, the other necessary furniture intending to represent the dock, the stand, etc, etc., being eked out with boxes from Silas Baggett's grocery store.

Jack Smith looked on at these preparations for a time with frowning discontent. and then strolled down the road, turning into the lane that led to Blake's.

When he reached the door of the shanty he leaned against the jamb and poked his naked head inside, fanning himself in an embarrassed way with his greasy fragment of a hat. He had come there with the intention of saying something, but the sight within made him forget it. Blake's widew sat there, as she had sat

pretty much all the time since the murder. staring straight before her, with her chin in her palm. The sunlight struck through the foliage of the red oak trees that grew before the door, and checkered with flickering brightness the floor and the cradle where Jem's baby was sleeping.

There it was, just as it had been three days ago; (could it be only three days?) just as it had been when she went out that morning to look after the drying clothes, and left him standing in the door by the cradle, (how fond he was of the baby!); just as it was when she heard the crack of the pistol, and ran in with an awful sense of suffocating fright: just the same as she had found him lying upon the cradle, dabbling its white linen with his blood, and the baby playing with his hair. She screamed once, the first and last complaint any one heard her make; then she was quiet and helpful through it all; when the men came and lifted him up; when they laid him out upon the rough bed in the other room; when they carried him to his grave, she followed with the baby in

Jake Smith was trying to find the link missing in his thoughts; he sniffed with perplexity -or something-and Blake's widow looked up without speaking. Jake nodded pleasantly four or five times. "Pooty chipper?" asked he.

Blake's widow smiled sadly, bent over the sleeping child and smoothed the clothes with a tender touch.

"They're agoin' ter try him in a court, Jake went on, "an' I don't believe-" "Try who-Antonio?" She turned toward the burly figure in the door with a

flash of interest in her black eyes. "Yes. The judge is makin' a court out of his shed. I hope it'll turn out all right, but it seems like givin' that Mexican devil a chance he ought not to have."

"He can't get clear, can he?" she asked, rocking the cradle gently and patting the coverlet

"I don't see how, but he's got some kind of a law cuss to speak for him-a feller that stopped here a day or two on his way to Galveston, and it makes me kind o' nerveus."

Blake's widow did not appear to notice the last remark, for the child, disturbed

by the talking, had awakened and sat up in his cradle with a wondering look. "Pooty sin't he?" said Jake, rega

the small figure with interest. "Looks just like-ahem !- you. Poor little-I-a, he stammered and treated his hat like a mortal enemy. "Of course he's hadyou've got-ther ain't nothin' I could do fur

She answered with a grateful look, but it was accompanied by a shake of the

Jake bent down, and, with his big forefinger softly rumpled the hair of the baby's head: then he went out and left them. Blake's widow sitting as he had found her and the baby staring down the path afte

He walked on until he reached the top of the little hill, where he could look down upon the roof which covered the piteous scene he had just left. Here he seemed to have half a mind to turn back, for he hesitated and stopped, but he changed his partial intention after lingering a moment, and walked meditatively onward with the exclamation, "Wall, ome women do beat h-l amazin'."

Of course everybody came to the trial. The arrangements were soon found to be altogether too meagre. Pitblado's shed was filled to overflowing, and Baggett made a clean sweep of every empty box in his store.

Antonio's lawyer, a sharp featured fel ow from Galveston, had bustled about with surprising agility on the day previous olding mysterious conference with all onditioned fellows of Gueldo's kidney. Jake Smith was highly dissatisfied, and even the Judge was heard to utter some misgivings; however, by the time the proceedings had really commenced he

rained confidence. The Court was assembled, the jury had been chosen, and the witnesses were all present save one-Blake's widow.

Pretty soon there was a stir at the door: then a murmur of surprise ran through the

crowded room. "May I be d-d," said Jake Smith udibly, "if she hasn't brought her baby!

What reason she may have had for not leaving the little thing in charge of some sympathizing woman-and there were plenty who would have been glad of the trust-was not apparent; however that arms, its bright red cheeks contrasting with her whiteness, and its father's sunny hair mingling with her dark locks.

With some difficulty way was made through the throng to her seat, which had been placen on one side of the judge, directly opposite the candle-box on the other, where Antonio sat. She took her place and never moved during the whole "I tell yer," said the Judge, who felt of the trial, excepting as she was required

ged at some glistening thing that lay hidden in the folds of her dress, at which she took pains to distract its attention with a chip from the floor.

As for the baby, it sat there with its'tig. blue eyes open to their fullest extent, entirely absorbed in the novel scene, save at the moment when that irresistible glitter caught its eve.

Every one being now present, the trial went on in good earnest. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony showed that Gueldo had had trouble with Blake, and more than once threatened his life; that Gueldo's pistol was one charge short on the evening of the day of the murder, whereas in the morning it had been full: that he was seen that morning around Blake's house and more than all. that Blake's widow had heard Gueldo's voice just before the fatal shot, and had seen his retreating form as she ran in.

At this last point the Galveston lawyer asked the witness a few questions regarding how she knew it was Gueldo, and how she had recognized the voice for his. She didn't know how exactly, but was none the less sure for that. There had been a rumor about that some

one had heard Antonio make a boast of having "done for Blake this time," but if there was a witness for this he could Neel. And a jewel iv a girl she was, and not be found now.

And so the prosecution closed. The Galveston lawyer began by involving in a whirlpool of hopeless contradiction, the witness who had sworn to having seen Gueldo near Blake's house. Then he expatiated on the ease with which one person may be mistaken for another, and brought a witness to show how Gueldo had already been said to resemble some one in the village. Finally, he produced three of the ill-conditioned fellows before referred to, who swore that Antonio was with them on a hunting expedition during the whole of the day on which the murder was committed.

It was a clear case of alibi. Jake Smith's astonishment at the ease with which the thing had been accomplished was unbounded. He threw a disgusted look towards Pitblado, but the Judge was nonplused, and didn't seem to be interested with things in Jake's vicinity.

There was a pause before Pitblado gave his charge, and when he rose his face was rather blank.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, things has took a turn I didn't altogether expec'. I don't know as there's much to be said. I s'pose you've got to go by the evidence, an' that don't need any explainin'. Ef you kin make out accordin' ter that, that Antonio Gueldo killed Jem Blake, why, just recollect that's what yer here fur."

The jury filed out, and the expectant audience occupied itself with tobacco and whispered comments. Jake Smith fidgeted about on his box

and cast anxious glances through the open door, towards the clump of nopals where the jury were deliberating. Antonio talked and laughed in an un-

dertone with his counsel, and Blake's widow sat staring at them with compressed lips, and a strong expression of determina tion coming into her face. It wasn't long before the jury filed in

again, all seating themselves but the spokesman, and Judge Pitblado rose, wip ing his forehead with his shirt sleeve. 'Straightened it out, have yer?" asked

he, nodding to the spokesman. The man nodded slowly in return. 'Wal, le's have it then.'

Yer see," said the spokesman, with a hesitating and disappointed air, "ef yer hadn't a corralled us with stickin' ter the evidence, we might a done better, but accurdin' ter that, Antonio wasn't thar when the murder was done, an'ef he warn't thar he couldn't a done it, an' ef he didn' do it, why-then-of course he's-not guilty." Pitblado didn't dare to look at anybody;

he stared up at the rafters—down at the table-nowhere in particular; and then turned half way towards Antonio.

"You kin go," said he, speaking with great deliberation, "but I wouldn't stay ound here too long."

There was a dead pause for a minute. and nobody moved. Jake Smith exploded a single expressive

word, which he had held for some time past, and Blake's widow stood up. "Have you got through, Judge?" sh break!"

" Nal-I-s'pose so." "And there's nothing more to be done?

"I'm afraid there ain'.' "And he's free to go?"

"Y-a-a-s." Antonio Gueldo rose with an insolent grin, and picked up his hat. The baby crowed, for it saw the glitter-

ing thing again. There was a sharp report-Antonio pitched forward in a heap upon the floor,

and Blake's widow stood with the pistol pressed to her breast. A line of thin blue smoke curled up from the muzzle of the weapon, and formed a halo around the child's flaxen head. The glittering thing was quite near the little

hands now, and they took it from the yielding grasp of the mother. Blake's widow looked steadily at the figare on the floor-it was quite motionless then she turned, and went through the wide passage opened for her by the silent crowd, holding the baby very tenderly, and

the baby carrying the pistol. The child laughed with delight; it had got its shining plaything at last.

A GENTLEMAN in Paris owns a handso and valuable dog named "Bismarck." He recently received a note from the German embassy inviting him to remove the name from the dog's collar and to cease calling the animal by it under pain of prosecution upon the ground that the patronymic belongs exclusively to the German chancellor, and the embassy cannot allow it to be publicly applied to a dog.

WHEN Sir Henry Parks arrived in New York from Australia, a few days ago, and found so much rain, he inquired if it was always so wet in the city, but was console by the information that such weather only appened when Jay Gould and other rail oads kings were "watering stock." No wonder we are having such a wet winter. I upon me like lightning wan day.

Over I goes to the widdy, and winking at Peggy to let her know what I was at, I says to the ould woman:

"Ye know I am a friend to the The ould woman was dead set agin Tim O'Brians." O'Brian having her darter Peggy. And

"I know that same," says she. "Well," says I, "it's for that rasin I'm barring I wasn't a friend of O'Brian, small come to the conclusion that you're right blame till her. He'd not the other coat about him and Peggy. What's the use in till his back, that he hadn'. And him and a fine fellow like that pining and fretting his father was like two paes about luck. Divil a cent could aither kape in his pocket, for a girl whin there's many a wan better and purthier to be had for the asking? No for linding the loan of it till the ither; and offense to ye, Widdy McNeel. And what they was too much the jintleman to ask for say is jist rid the two of the thoughts iv Not that I'd mention it for the wurreld aich ither."

"It'll take the fairy docther to do that," being a friend iv the family, but that's the gospel truth ef I was to be put on oath says the widdy. "Peggy is bewitched." "It's wrong in ye, Peggy," says I. Obadiance to parents is the first to be kept. Let me look in your prayer-book, niverwidstanding, and a pair of eyes in his head that shone like jewels, and cheeks like and I'll mark the places ye'll find it in." roses, and a mouth jist made for kissing, and didn't he do it though? Not a girl in

"Do that," says the widdy, and she'll come to rasin, I warrant ve." "I will," says I. "And more betoken, Tim O'Brian goes to Amerikay to-mor-

"Glory to St. Pathrick," says the widdy, afore my flanning is wore cut wid the oull iv her!" For there was Peggy tacked tight still

row; so what's the use of caring?'

ike a Siamese twin. But with all his kissing and flirting, there The widdy got me the book, and I took wasn't a girl he loved as he did Peggy Mcpencil and turned the pages over, and every here and there I wrote a word. And well she loved Tim, and aisy would it

his was what it come to: " Peggy, darlint, don't despair. Tim is going to Amerikay, but you are going wid him. Be alongside the garden windy at barring 'twas the poor house?" says she. eight to night, and there'll be a thing hap-"A dacent girl like Peggy, used to having pen you didn't expect, Close beside the comforts about her-two pigs in the sty, windy, honey, whativer come, and I'll and no count taken iv the buttermilk she wager me life there'll be a happy ending.' took til! her praythees, and ivery saysonable luxury in life. There's Jim Brady And thin I give the book to her; the

ould woman couldn't read, so I was safe

the same, a hundred years hence, who it The moon didn't rise that night until nine, and all was dark as Egypt when Tim That's the way ould folks look at thim and me brother, the clergyman, went into things, ye mind, and I'm not saying they're Widdy McNeel's garden. The windy was wrong; but I was a friend iv the O'Brians. open into the kitchen, and I looked in, and I did my best to ricincile the ould there sat the widdy and Peggy tacked towoman, but St. Patrick himself couldn't have done it. All she'd do was to smoke gether-the widdy close until the fire as she could get, and Peggy saying: and listen, and listen and smoke, and whin

"Och, mother," says she, "it's roasting I'd said my say, nod her head like a Chinaam: untack me, do, and let me cool off a bit in the garden." "Tim O'Brian isn't the man for Peggy

"Niver a stitch," says the widdy, "un-McNeel. I've niver brought her up to live il Tim O'Brian is out iv the counthry." without aiting, and that's what his wife'll "Then come to the windy, mother dear, says Peggy. that same Widdy McNeel. Niverstanding "And get rheumatics?" said the widdy.

"Me brain is going," says Peggy; and that, Tim and Peggy got a talk wid aiche ither now and again, and was swatchearts then she began pulling at her hair. all the same, and I, as a friend iv the mad," says she. "Ef I don't cool off a bit, there's no knowing what I'll do." But, you see, things couldn't go on so for "Holy angels!" says the widdy; "be

aisy, colleen. We'il go to the windy." ever. Tim was going wild to go to Amerikay, and go without Peggy he wouldn't; And over she came. The light wa and Peggy, you see, couldn't go wid him. bright inside, and it was dark out. We barring she married, and there was nothcould see and they couldn't. I put me ing for it but to get married unknownst. hand in and nipped Peggy's arm. She put "Yer a friend iv the family," says Tim her head out. to me, sez he; "and we rely chafely upon "Peggy, darling," says I, "just listen and

utes. Here's me brother, the clergyman And then we laid our heads together, and and here's Tim, and here's me to see fair the first idee we got was that Peggy should play. go to the fair, and Tim mate her there, "Thrue for ye!" says me brother. "I'm and the three of us go to the praste and Father William, and I'm ready to make ye get married. After that, the ring being

answer, and you'll be married in ten min-

wan, niverstanding all the ould women in creation." "Whist!" says I, "she'll hear ye." "Peggy!" says the widdy.

"The could air alses me wonderful." says Peggy. the fair she went to sell a pig and buy flax. "My soul, but I hope it!" says the And more betoken that she wouldn't lose widdy.

"Tim," says Father William, without-Tim, boy, do ye ta ver wedded wife!"

"Yis." says Tim-" vis. ver riverence "Peggy," says Father William, "do ye take this broth iv a boy to be yer wedded husband?"

"I do, yer riverence," says Peggy. "What's that ye're saying?" says the "The wedding service runs in me head,

nother," says Peggy. "That's what I'd him, and brought the two wimmin down have said to Tim at the alther. in a heap jist as the squire's mad bull, that "Ah, glory parted ye!" says the widdy "Cool yer head again a bit, darlint," -escaped from the place he was in, and Out comes Peggy's head, and Tim was going over his part; and then the father put

Och! the widdy was kilt inthirely, and in to Peggy. o was Peggy; but niverstanding, when "To love, honour, and obey; to have they got to their feet, the first word the and to hold," says Peggy, " until death do us part. Ah, shure I do! And, och, yer "Praise to glory, the tacks didn't riverence, to that I plight me troth!"

> "Ah, Peggy, darlint, ye're talking wild again?" says the widdy. "It's jist the wedding service that kapes in me head, says Peggy.

"Cool it off again, colleen!" says the me next day. "I knowed the trick ye'd widdy.

And out goes Peggy's head and her hand. and on goes the ring, and there was a smack we might have heard a mile. "Och, what's bust?" says the widdy.

'Come in Peggy." And in comes the four heads of us at wanst-Peggy's and Tim's and mine and

Father William's. "The ring's on, ould lady," says I, "no use of fretting.'

"And thim that I have joined let no

ould woman put asunder," says the clergy-"It's married they are," says the widdy, "and I've worn my flanning into holes for

nothing. And with that she outs with her scissors, and cut the stitches, and that's the last she iver said about it.

The next day Tim and Peggy started for Amerikay: and what their luck was there may be I'll tell ye some time, for I remain, as I was always, a friend of the family. A £25 BANK OF ENGLAND note has just

found its way back to its original source in

management both of the bank and of the

which indicates the efficient

postoffice. It was lost as far back as 1829 came so by way of being my father's first having been inclosed in a letter. The post wife's son by a previous marriage—the man al authorities made the usual inves tions, but, as nothing was heard of it, the she married adopted him afore they iver bank authorities, after some years, made good the loss to the postoffice, in the belief that the note must have found its way met, ye mind-that was a clergyman himself jist. And blood is thicker than wather, and he'd do a kind thing for me back, but through some carelessness the fact had been overlooked. It was, howany day; and I wint to him, and he promever, found in circulation only the other ised to make thim fast whaniver there It has been traced to a woman i numble circumstances, who accidently "Git them away," say he, "and give me found it among the papers of her grand-father, who acted as guard to one of the old mail-coaches. There is no evidence whatever that he stole the note. The loss But gitting away was the hard iv it; and what to do I didn't know, until it flashed

was probably the result of the merest accident.—London Globe.

The Ultra Style of Hotel Clerk.

The hotel clerk is a young man who was originally created to fill an emperor's throne or adorn a dukedom, but when he grew up, there being fewer thrones and doms than there were emperors and dukes, he was temporarily forced to take a position behind a hotel register. His chief characteristics are dignity of bearing, radiant nanner, and jewelry. His principal duties consist in hammering on the call-bell, in handing guests the wrong keys to their picks on the end of the desk. When all his time is not taken up in the performance of these arduous duties, he will condescend to explain to a guest that he does not know whether the north-bound train a part or the whole of the property which leaves at 3 P. M. or not, and if the guest my friend had lost. We then parted, he of him, he will probably hand him a last the house where I was going to dize year's official railroad time table. When a stranger comes in on a late train

approaches the register, the hotel clerk,

in a preoccupied and austere manner, turns

the register and hands the stranger a pena pen that has an impediment in its legs, catches in the paper, and splutters fragments of the guest's name all over yesterday's "arrivals." The clerk, after turning thought there was some trouble in the around the register and examining the signature to see if it is genuine, expresses a doubt as to there being a vacant room in the house. The stranger says he is bound here," and he took him to a pew and to have a room. The clerk retires back of the desk, and after consulting pigeon holes, concludes that the gentleman may have on the register, and then he talks for half baggage belonging to the gentleman in No. 64. When he gets that matter arranged nail that he is cultivating on his little finrented No. 1,192 until he is made aware of his existence by an impatient tap on the counter. With the air of a martyr, and a sigh, he said:

"Ah! Would you like to go to your room 9" Then John shows the gentleman to No.

No matter how crowded a hotel is, the about it, when he is leaving next day, befurnished with nothing but a bed, a bar of tells him that if he had only been staying another day, he could have had an excelouse, which would be vacated after reakfast by a gentleman who was leaving on the noon train. To our certain knowexcellent-that "best room in the house." every to-morrow for the last twenty years. -Texas Siftings.

Clever Artifice Resorted to by Parisian Thieves. For the invention of ingenious and amus

ing wickedness, there is no people on earth who can approach the Parisians. Here is a little story which Lucy Hooper sends from the French capital: Really, Parisian theives are adroit creatures and full of invention. The other day the police arrested a precious trio who had been making a comfortable living for some months past out of the large dry goods stores of Paris in the following fashion: The party included an elderly, well-dressed man, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole, a middle aged lady and a young one, the last two being irreproachable as to manners and toilette. The modus operandi adopted by the trio was as follows: They would go to one of the large, crowded shops, and, on entering. the gentleman would take the principal superin tendent aside, and would say to him confidentially: "Be so kind as to have a special watch kept over my wife. She is a kleptomaniac, and if she purleins anything say nothing about it, but just charge the articles and I will pay the bill." This arrangement fixed the eyes of all the watchers on the elderly woman, who would help herself from time to time to some inexpensive trifle, while the actions of the younger one passed unnoticed. That cunning damsel would secure about her person remnants of costly lace, handsome fans, packets of gloves and other objects, getting off with her booty unsuspected. Grown careless by success, she was seen in the act of pocketing a piece of valuable lace the other day. The whole party was arrested, and their neat little plan of action was exposed.

A French Detective.

We walked out together, and in the course of conversation we touched upon the way in which some persons can so disguise themselves as to hide their individuality from their most intimate friends. I expressed myself as being doubtful whether this could be really done, provided the parties to be deceived were on the look-out for such deception. My companion differed from me, and offered to disguise himself so effectually that he would in the course of the next twenty-four hours speak to me for at least ten minutes without arousing my suspicions. I accepted the challenge, and staked the price of a dejeuner at any cafe he would like to name. He agreed, and the very same day won the bet in the following manner: Shortly after leaving the detective I met an old friend, who asked me to dine with him at Versailles that evening. I agreed to do so, but could not leave Paris as early as told him I should go down by the 5:30 train from the Gare St. Lazare. I did so. and as I got into a first-class carriage remarked a short, gentlemanly-looking man, with white hair, who followed me into the same compartment. Frenchman like, he began to talk about things in gen eral, and we chatted, more or less, all the way to Versailles. When within ten minutes or so of our destination, my new friend quickly took off his hat, pulled off a wig, got rid of a mustache, and to my utter amazement sat revealed before me as them to Palestine, there to resume their my friend the detective. How he had national glory.

managed to find out that I was going to Versailles-which I had no idea of myself when I left him-or how he had so effectually concealed his appearance that I, sitting within three feet of him, had no idea he was the man I had left some four hours previously, are problems which I cannot solve. The detective himself only laughed when I asked him how he had contrived it. gorgeousness of apparel, haughtiness of He was evidently greatly flattered at the amazement I displayed, but beyond show. ing me with some pride his wig and mustache, he was very reticent and would enooms, and on keeping a supply of tooth- ter into no details. That he had fairly won the breakfast there could be no doubt but he said he would rather put off the event until he could see his way as to whether or not he should be able to recover nsists on enticing further information out taking the train back to Paris, I going to MacMillan's Magazine. jams his valise down on the counter, and

An Accident all Around. A most ridiculous scene occured at a

church in Newcastle, a few Sundays ago, A policeman was passing the church as a gentleman came out. The man jokingly accosted the policeman and said he was wanted inside. The stupid policeman church, and went in. The sexton, seeing a policeman, was anxious to give him a favorable seat, so he said, "Come right in waved his hand as much as to say, "Help yourself." There was another man in the pew, a deacon, with a sinister expression, No. 1,192. He writes some hieroglyphics as the policeman thought, and he supposed that was the man they wanted arrested, so an hour with the porter and the baggage he tapped the deacon on the arm and told man about the trunk of the gentleman in him to come along. The deacon turned No. 46, having got mixed up with the pale and edged along as though to get away, when the policeman took him by the collar and jerked him out in the aisle. he sits down to polish and admire the long The deacon struggled, thinking the policeman was crazy, and tried to get away, but ger, and forgets the gentleman who has he was dragged along. Many of the congregation thought the deacon had been doing something wrong, and some of them got behind the deacon and helped the offcer to fire him out. Arriving at the lockup, the policeman saw the man who told him he was wanted in the church, and asked him what the charge was against the the deacon, and he didn't know; so the sexton was appealed to, and he didn't hotel clerk always finds one room left for know, and finally the prisoner was asked the late arrival. When the latter kicks what it was all about, and he didn't know. The policeman was asked what he arrested cause it was on the fifth floor, and was the man for, and he didn't know, and after a while the matter was explained, and the soap, and a crack in the ceiling, the clerk policeman, who had to arrest somebody, took the man into custody who told him he was wanted in the church, and he was lent room, in fact the best room in the fined five dollars and costs. He says he will never try to convert a policeman again, and the policeman says he will never go into a church again if they get to ledge the gentleman has been leaving that knocking each other down with hymn books. THE Kremlin of Moscow, with its

ancient and modern palace and its four cathedrals, has been ruined before now, and the Nihilists would willingly ruin it again, with the Czar inside. There is a subterranean passage leading from the heart of the Kremlin to the edge of the river Moskva, intended apparently, when it was first constructed, for the escape, in case of investment, of a Czar surrounded by foreign or domestic enemies. This passage is doubtless well watched. But the eminence on which the Kremin stands might be bored in various directions, especially from the side looking upon the river or from the Kremlin gardens at the foot of its steepest sloop. The preparations for the coronation will doubtless include a careful-inspection of the weak places, in an engineering sense, presented by the ground adjoining the Kremlin and by the sides of the Kremlin itself. Besides taking all kinds of precautions in the personal interest of the Czar, the authorities of Moscow will be required, as the day for the great celebration approaches, to see that the streets are properly paved, and to keep them clean; to have the fronts and roofs of the houses painted, and to catch and confine the beggars, who would otherwise annoy distinguished visitors, besides giving the city a discreditable and poverty-stricken look.

is a question that is agitating certain circles in Omaha, Nebraska. A Josephite Mormon, from Salt Lake, expresses the belief that the prophet is still in the flesh. He says that he saw the body which was Supposed to be that of Young, and while it might have borne some slight resemblance to that of Brigham Young, it was in reality that of some other man. He said he knew of a hundred Latter Day Saints who also failed to recognize the body as that of Young. He had heard Brigham Young often predict that he would be resurrected from the dead and he fully believes that when the crisis arrives in the affairs of the Mormons, the resurrection dodge will be played upon the ignorant, superstitious and fanatical people who compose the Mormon church. This Josephite's statement is to some extent confirmed by a retired army officer who was on the most friendly and intimate terms with Brigham Young. This officer, who viewed the alleged remains of my friend intended to do, and therefore Young, has, it is said, made the assertion that they did not bear the least resemblance to Brigham Young.

"Is Brigaam Young still alive?"

THE Russians, says Charles Reade, are barbarians governed by varnished savages. They are picture-worshipping idolators and cowardly murderers. The Russian peasant is a silly, improvident brute, who has been selling his summer labor in winter to the Jews, and been by them lawfully outwitted. The great thing is to get the 3,000,000 Jews out of Russia and restore

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DEACON DAY AND THE HIGHWAY COW. The best-o' bein's will hev their cares -There's alwas somethin' to cross our way, To worry and fret us in our affairs -

An' sech was the lot o' old Deacon Day;

He had his trials -I'll tell you how "c was tempted an' tried by a highway cow lillies. of her hide was a dusky brown; require but a lean, an' her neck was slim; require but ed up, and the other down; should be pland sight, and wus long o' limb, In fall, cover the a short stump tail, the following are desirable and pail. Auratum, the famous gold-banded my from Japan, which only a few years ago sold at \$5 each; Candidum, the old, common white, but still one of the best Brownii, trumpet-shaped, rich purple on the outside, cream-white within; Lancifojum album, white; Rubrum, white and red; and Eximium, large white flower of exquisite shape. - Libby's Flower Garden.

THE tuberose is one of the most desirable of our summer-flowering bulbs. It is always best to procure your plants of a reliable florist. If you rely upon those which are produced about the old bulbs, you may be disappointed in bloom, for a bulb must be two years old, and then home grown ones often fail. Those which an honest florist will send you can be depended on for flowers the first season. The pearl variety is best, Procure your bulbs early, plant in pots or boxes, as soon as received, and do not put them in the ground until warm weather is a certainty. For bouquets they are unexceptionally fine, and no flower is more fragrant. They delight in a light, rich soil. To flower satisfactorily they must be started early.

THE gladiolus is a general favorite. The flowers are almost every desirable color. scarlet, white, crimson, striped, blotched and spotted. The bulbs should be set shout ten inches apart in a deep, rich soil. The flower-stalks must be secured to stakes, or there is danger of their being broken by wind. One bulb will often pro. duce several spikes of bloom. They are of such easy culture, and so effective, that In the fall, before hard frosts, lift the Mr. Cook said he preferred to cultivate, did bulbs, dry them off, and store in a cool so early in the season so as to get the place over winter. Unnamed sorts are growth of the trees early, would advise as sold cheaply, and are generally as satisfactory as the named varieties, which bring high prices. The gladiolus gives the best satisfaction when planted in groups.

The dahlia is a popular flower, but it must have careful treatment to give much satisfaction at the North. It should be started into growth early in spring in pots or bexes. The ground into which it is to be transplanted should be spaded to a depth of eighteen inches at least; two feet is better. You cannot make it too rich. When the plant is well established begin a regular treatment of mulching. Never let the earth become very dry about the plants if you want fine flowers. Use all the soapsuds which wash-day furnishes upon them. If you keep them well watered, in rich soil, and start them early, they will make a grand display during the late summer months. There are two classes, one growing tall, the other being dwarf. The flowers of the dwarf kinds are large and fine: for many locations these are preferable to the larger ones. The tubers can be taken up in fall, before hard frosts, and kept in the cellar. There are so many kinds that one is perplexed in making a choice of a few bulbs. But, select as you may, you are sure to get be kept over winter in bran or sawdust.

THE Canadian Horticulturist says that most people make a mistake in trying to grow climbing plants. They put up the most unnatural things for them to twine or ing, and otherwise fixing their climbers all to these plants in a state of nature, they rels. would learn a lesson. A few straight made pretty if morning glories, or even the it, and a few sticks put so that the little plants can reach the wires above them. The best thing for making a fence of in a garden, to be ornamental, or for climbers or twiners to grow upon, is wire netting, with about four-inches meshes. This can be bought for about fifty cents a yard, and yard wide. It makes an elegant low fence if everlasting or sweet peas are sown along (scarlet morning glory).

Herticulture at Benton Harbor.

At the last meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society at Benton Harber, a paper on pear culture was read by Mr. S. Cook, a brief resume of which, taken from the Benton Harbor Times and Palladium, together with other matters discussed by the Society, we give as follows:

"The pear is justly esteemed one of our most valuable fruits, ranking next to the apple. It is not a native of this continent, but was introduced from Europe, where in some places it is still found growing wild, as also in western Asia and China. The delicious pear of the present day, it seems from history, is quite a different fruit from what it was in the earliest time of the Romans, for although they had many variepears whatsoever are but a heavy meat, unless they are well boiled or baked.' From China, several years ago, the Chinese sand pear was brought to this country-a very hardy, vigorous tree, which it is claimed has so far perfectly resisted the has been well pleased with them; they attacks of the 'fire blight.' A few of our best pears have been hybridized by these strong, vigorous growers from China, with very satisfactory results, still it is perhaps too soon to decide upon the merits of these hybrids. It seems that the fine qualities of the pear were not developed until about the seventeenth century. To Prof. Von Mons of Belgium, and also Mr. Knight of

spend more pear requires but httle without trouble at the full market price. that make top is properly formed tual ame is small. I prefer growing market in the best possible condition, and businessth the head formed low, and particularly when they must be transportan idea tisfied that it is not as liable to ed to some considerable distance, they

or fifty years that they may almost be considered endless. The Royal Horticultural Society of London, several years | bloom upon the berries as possible. They ago, had over 700 kinds growing in their should not be piled up, but kept spread experimental grounds. Of the valuable out thinly, so that the weight of the fruit varieties of the pear, Belgium (which has shall not break the berries beneath. After been called the Eden of the pear tree) and gathering, they should be taken to some France have produced the largest number. England, also, has produced some very fine varieties, and, lastly, quite a number of valuable sorts have originated in this country, to which additions are made al- easily upon being slightly pressed. The most every year. Among the number of clusters should be lifted up carefully by varietics to plant I will only name a few the stem, and all unripe or defective, of the best: Bartlett, Duchess d'Angouleme, Howell, Louse Bonne, DeJersey, Beurre d'Anjou, Sheldon, Lawrence, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Beurre Clairgeau, and among the new varieties, Souvenir Du Congress, the Duchess, Louise Bonne, and Beurre d'Anjou should be grown as dwarfs; Howell and Clapp's Favorite either as dwarfs or standards."

Mr. W. A. Brown asked Mr. Cook if from his own experience and observation he had come to the conclusion that high topped trees were more subject to blights; to which Mr. Cook replied they were. Mr. Cook, in answer to a question about early varieties, said he had not been very successful with them, and thought them objectionable. Mr. Webster inquired what was the most profitable pear, and how to manage Clapp's Favorite to prevent rotting at the core, to which Mr. Cook replied that the Duchess was his most profitable pear, and he always picked the Clapp before it was ripe. Said many pears were better to be picked before they were ripe. In answer to a question about cultivation,

late in the season, as there was danger of having the trees injured by the cold. In answer to the inquiry of W. A. Brown about the Doyenne, etc., D. N. Brown and Mr. Oleson both said it was a good grower and producer, and profitable, but the top on the box and open the bottom. must be picked and marketed promptly, as and then pack the finest looking and most it would not keep. Mr. Knisely asked the best manner of keeping pears till ready to need be in filling up, but not putting in ship. Mr. Cook said he spread them, any berries of inferior quality. When the and covered with blankets. Mr. Thresher box is full the bottom is fastened securehad tried bran successfully, and spoke of ly, and when the dealer opens the box to the way California fruit was shipped in exhibit the fruit to his customers it prescorched bran. Mr. Jones said his experience with dwarfs was not satisfactory,

he preferred standards. should be double worked. W. A. Brown Exposition building, in Chicago. Mr. own wagon to the nearest market. Gurnsey asked if large trees could be safely grafted and thus changed to more desiraafterwards; many trees were spoiled by his crop in such a way that it sells for only having too much trimming after the graft-

ing was done. Mr. Thayer wanted to know about the best package for shipping pears. D. N Brown, Capt. Nickerson and Mr. Webster had used berry poxes and cases for the climb up, and they have to be tying, nail- early, small varieties, with good success. For other varieties the Captain advised the time, when, if they paid some attention | barrels. Mr. A. Brunson liked half-bar-

The rest of the session was given to the sticks, if placed upright in the ground discussion of the blackberry. Capt. Nickamongst twining plants, will lead them up erson said he had grown the blackberry to other things, so that they can twine and for 10 or 12 years, had tried laying them grow higher. A barbed wire fence can be down but was not very successful with them. Mr. Knisley told of an experiment Echinocystis (wild cucumber), is sown along in the use of salt. Had read in some paper that it would cure rust; put some around bushes which were affected with rust: some bushes where he put on a heavy dose were killed, but where a smaller quantity was used it cured them, and they seemed healthy and all right.

A. B. Riford, spoke of salt as, in his opinion, a very desirable fertilizer. Dr Winans said he had used salt, had not been it; or it is improved by mixing in the taller | troubled with rust; has Wilson, Lawton kinds of nasturtiums or Ipomea coccinea and Western Triumph, thinks the Wilson does the best, has usually practiced laving the bushes down, did not do so a year ago

and consequently had a light crop last season. Mr. Withy had tried raising blackberries and laid them down, but did not succeed, and had discarded the tender va rieties and was now growing those which did not need protection through the winter; spoke favorably of the Western Triumph. W. A. Brown said he was not acquainted with that variety, but did not like the Snyder, and believed the Lawton and Wilson the best varieties to grow, the Kittatinny was good but suffered from the rust, thinks this rust is caused by a worm that works on the roots, or at the crown of the plants. Dr. Winans said all canes insect should be cut out and burned, as he had found by so doing the insect was desties in cultivation, yet Pliny says: 'All troyed and its ravages lessened; did not think Snyder will do well on sandy, poor soil. Mr. Lord spoke very favorably of salt as a fertilizer, and thought it should be used more generally. Mr. Crooks said he set 500 Snyder plants 6 years ago, and

Marketing Grapes.

are early and sell for as much as any other

berry. It should be well cut back.

The Canadian Horticulturist, in speaking of the manner in which grapes should be put upon the market, says:

"If grapes are torn roughly from the

demands the pear is a strong clay ping berries are passed by, and if sold at the pineapple and orange tree. The subsoil, although it will last, sold for almost nothing. Were the banana is purely tropical. course, the by streety of soils, yet same grapes brought to market in a clean their own ach alluvial soils should be and attractive condition, they would sell

great &d by the 'blight' as a tree that should be gathered only when they are pressi pruned high. The varieties of dry, the clusters cut carefully from the drear have so multiplied within the last | vine and laid into shallow baskets without handling more than is absolutely necessary, so as to preserve as much of the cool, well aired room for two or three days, and some of the superfluous moisture allowed to evaporate. This will toughen the skins so that they will not burst so bruised or broken berries cut off with sharp pointed scissors. They may now be laid into the boxes in which they are to be transported to market. These boxes should not be large nor deep, but shallow. and make to hold only a few pounds. The best boxes for this purpose are made of a thin veneer of elm, whitewood or basswood. They are made of various forms and sizes, some are round and some are square. I prefer the square form, for the reason that they can be packed more compactly into a case, and a given weight of fruit will occupy less space. The grapes should be packed in these boxes as compactly as possible without breaking any of the berries, and so that when the lid is closed upon them they will be lightly pressed. This will prevent the fruit from shaking about in the boxes. Cases should be made so that these boxes when filled will fit snugly into them, and made as light as is compatible with the needed strength, and of a size that a man can handle one of them without effort when filled with the boxes of fruit. When these cases are filled and closed, there should be no space for the boxes of fruit to rattle about, but each box should be held firmly in its place. In this condition the grapes can be sent to any mar-

> dition and sell for the best price. "It is usual in filling these boxes to fasten showy clusters first, using small clusters if sents a fine, attractive appearance.

ket within reach of rail or water com-

munication, and will arrive in good con-

"When these boxes are properly made they are very light, and are sold by weight Mr. Cook said he would advise setting with the fruit. In this way the purchaser dwarfs deep enough so they would throw has a convenient package in which to out pear roots and eventually become carry home his fruit, and when properly standard trees. The Souvenir Du Congress | regulated will have paid the cost of the box. Frequently these boxes will be told of the favorable showing our fruit found convenient, and to secure the sale of made with California fruit in size and col- the fruit at a better price, even when it is or, in flavor surpassing it, as the two were not necessary to transport them by railexhibited and compared last fall at the way, and the grawer carries them in his

"It makes considerable difference to the four cents per pound, when he might have got six cents, he is a great loser. If he has an acre of grapes, yielding him say only three tons, or six thousand pounds, the difference between four and six cents per pound is one hundred and twenty dollars, which will pay for considerable extra labor, a great deal more than the cost of the difference between careful and sloven-

The Palmetto Tree.

Eli Perkins has been visiting Florida and writes back to the New York

There is one solitary palmetto tree in the city of Charleston, but the citizens often carry buckets of salt seawater and throw it around its roots. The palmetto grows as high as 50 or 60 feet It is as straight as an arrow. Cut a liberty pole off 60 feet from the ground and then bore 200 inch holes within a space of two feet of the top and stick in them 200 new brooms painted green and you would have a very fair idea of a palmetto. In reality the palmetto is about twice the size of a telegraph pole, with the upper end stuck fans. The trunk of the palmetto is just as large when it is four years old as when it is 40. It simply lifts itself up from the ground, its top growing larger each year. They grow best in acres in Florida. The green leaf is was placed a sheet of paper, to serve as shall plant in my New York yard in the experimenter, "the cure was comthe spring. In the fall, those that I plete." do not want for hall decoration I shall

"There are millions of acres of scrub palmettos or saw-leaf palmettos in Florida. They are simple scrub, with "In order to have the grapes reach palm-leaf fans growing out of them from three to six feet high. It has been found out that this scrub palmetto contains a fine wood fibre. They are now establishing paper factories in Florida to work it into paper. The strong Chinese paper is said to be made from the scub palmetto. A lady in St. Augustine employs over 100 girls making men and women's hats from the leaves. They are bleached almost white, and when braided to-

Artificial Port Wine. Dr. Collenette, a Jersey physician of temperance principles, lately gave a lecture on the "Manufacture of Old Crusted Port." One of the audience was requested to purchase from a local wine merchant of repute, a bottle of port, for which he paid six shillings. This, with cobwebs, etc., was deposited on the lecturer's table. Dr. Collenette then stated he would, in the course of a few minutes, produce a similar article at a cost of five farthings. A judge -a gentleman said to be well qualifiedwas then elected by the meeting. A committee was chosen to come on to the platform and witness the operation: this consisted of weighing out ingredients. The basis of the composition was cider; bullock's blood was used for a rich tawny color, tartaric acid to give age, cream of tartar mixed with gum water was then smeared on the inside of the bottle and gave a heautiful crust. Outside, cobwebs with dust and whitewash were applied to give an ancient look, and the bottle was stopped with a well-stained cork. The expert was introduced, and tasted a glass from each bottle, declaring, with a knowing wink at the audience, that the wine a la Collenette was the genuine article; the temperance audience of course applauded to

Horticultural Notes.

A VINEYARD of 50 acres in New Jersey, in 1880 marketed 80 tons of grapes and in 1881 a larger amount. Estimating the grapes to be worth three cents per pound at the vinevard, the income from the 150,000 pourd; would be \$4,500, or \$96 per acre, with less than half the labor required to grow an acre

In increasing horseradish beds from cut tings, a small piece of the top or crown musi be attached to each piece planted. Set these pieces about a foot or fifteen inches apart each way, and an inch or two below the surface, and a bed from eight to twelve feet square will supply an ordinary family with all they want. A bed will last also, indefinitely. We have been using from ours over forty years, and it is about as inexhaustible a ever, with very little manuring and a cleaning out of the weeds once or twice a year.

Apiarian.

Foul Brood.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man, after speaking of the appearance of grower whether he gets four or six cents foul brood, what is known about its origin, ble varieties. Mr. Cook said young trees per pound for his grapes. Up to the day etc, gets down to what is quite as importcould be, and Mr. Allen Brunson said old of gathering the fruit he will have expendant a matter to apiarists, viz., how to get select as you may, you are sure to get something good. The tigridia is a pretty flower for summer borders. The bulbs can flower for summer borders. The bulbs can for catalogue and large trees could be successfully grafted a given sam upon his vineyard, and now if he harvests his fruit and markets speedily and effectually, the fungus must speedily and effectually and effectually for the fungus must speed to the function of th speedily and effectually, the fungus must be destroyed. To prevent the spread of disease the spores must either be killed or prices. Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass, mr14-4t confined. The substance that will kill the out injury to the bees, is salicylic acid. In curing foul brood with this acid, a contributor to the Bienen Zeitung proceeded as as follows: The hive was carried into a closed room; the bees were brushed into a box, and the box covered with a cloth of the box covered with a clot box, and the box covered with a cloth dipped into a solution of one per cent. salicylic acid and ninety-nine per cent. water. The combs, being free from bees, were placed in a box and covered with a cloth in the same manner as the bees. Having done this, the vacant hive was cleansed by scrubbing it with a solution of "The palmetto tree is a queer tree. salicylic acid; one part acid to ten parts of It is a salt water tree. That is, it only alcohol being used. The hive was then thrives in perfection where it can scraped with pieces of broken glass, and catch the salt water current under it. then given another washing. The spot of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores upon which the hive had stood, and every surrounding object, were treated in this

same manner. After this the hive was left upon its ac customed stand, and attention turned to cleaning the combs. They were first uncapped and then hung singly in a zinc lined box containing a solution of one part salicylic acid and ten parts alcohol, where they were allowed to remain about a minute, when they were emptied with the extractor. After this the combs were assorted, and those containing much pollen were cut out, and such as had only a few cells of pollen were freed of them by digfull of large, long-stemmed palm-leaf | ging them out. Now the combs were once more immersed in the acid and alcohol solution, then emptied with the extractor and returned to the hive. The box contain ing the bees was now immersed, bees and all, in a solution of salicylic acid, one part to 100 parts of water, for about 10 seconds, ests of them, from the little stubs a after which they were exposed to the sun foot highand a foot in diameter, up to were given another bath, and as soon as which had the enlargement caused by the the giant 60 feet in height. They are they became dry they were returned to really a palm tree. They are called the hive. The bees were now confined to palms in India and on the tropical their hive, with the exception of being islands. The ordinary palm-leaf fans allowed access to a wire-cage, about 18 are made from the scrub palmetto, or inches square, that was placed in front of palm, of which there are millions of the hive. Below the bottom of the cage simply cut off and pressed so as to dry receptacle for the excrements and impuristraight. Then it is steamed and ties carried out by the bees, which paper bound while flexible. Scrub palmettos | was changed daily. While in confinement are to be seen in all our greenhouses the bees were given water, and thinned in the north. They are a bulb, and will dry up and then grow up again. I have ordered a barrel of bulbs which I shall plent in my New York yard in allowed to fly, "and, in every case," says

Mr. C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, O., who ment of this fruit in beauty and flavor. market, no wonder that the bruised, drip- They will stand a light frost. So will a new hive filled with sheets of comb to cure them.

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foundation, and feeding the bees honey, to each quart of which had been added 16 grs. salicylic acid. and 16 grs. of sods borax. The old frames and combs are burned, and the old hives disinfected. The feeding is kept up until the foundation is drawn out and filled with honey and brood. There is no doubt that salicylic acid will destroy the fungus and spores of foul brood, and the reason why some beekeepers have failed in currog the disease by its use, is probably because their methods lacked thoroughness.

by brushing the bees into an empty hive or box, and allowing them to remain without food at least 24 hours, in order that the honey they have with them may be entirely consumed; when they are given a new hive, filled with healthy combs or comb foundation. The portions of the combs that contain brood may be cut out and buried, and the remainder melted up into wax. The honey from a foul brood stock can be made safe for feeding by thoroughly boiling and skimming it. All hives that are used again should be cleaned by scraping and scalding, or by scrubbing them with a solution of salicylic acid and alcohol. When only a few colonies in an apiary are found diseased, it is better, perhaps, to burn or bury them, rather than vines, tossed into two bushel baskets and cover with straw and dirt, keeping the has considerable experience with foul to run the risk of communicating the dis

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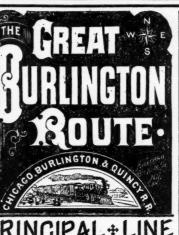
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The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery, At a session of said court, held at Detroit, on the thirteenth day of August, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine, present Hon. Cornelius J. Reilly, Circuit Judge. Nancy R. Bottum, vs. The Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, William Fleming, George D. Bulen and Charlotte A. Warwick. It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that the defendants, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Indiana) and the defendant william Fleming, are non-residents of this State on motion of Griffin & Dickinson, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant corporation, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, and said defendant, William Fleming, appear and answer the bill of complaint in this cause within three months from the date of this order.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY.

GRIFFIN & DICKINSON, Circuit Judge.

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Mail (via Main & Air Line) *7:00 a, M. *6:50 p, m
Jackson Express. *5:55 p. M. *10:00 a, M
Gd. Rapids & Kal. Ex. *4:05 p, M. *11:50 a, M
(a) Evening Ex. *a5:00 p, M. *8:00 a, M
Pacific Ex. *19:50 p, M. ‡3:35 a, M

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as follows;
Leave
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 A.M. 1:30 P. M.
Chicago Express. 3:00 P. M. 7:10 . M.
Adrian, Cleveland and
Buffalo Express. 3:00 P. M. 8:15 "
Fayette, Chicago and
Cincinnati Express. 6:40 " 10:50 A.M. The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 P. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot. CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

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Bay City & Ludington Exp *13:30 a m
*11:55 p m Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car on Day Trains.

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October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:

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Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Oar attached.

and Grand Haven. Sleeping Frains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:30 p. m., Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m. Night Express, 19:30 p. m., Holly Express, 8:90 A. m. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass, Agt., Detroit.

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On and after Sunday, June 19, 1831, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going Eas

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Almanac Free

CH 21, 1882.

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the latest production clid—a work with which in thrown out of power Mr. Gladstone. It is of the day. Y Frederick W. Farrar, y Frederick W. Farrar, low of Trinity College, and Chaplain n. Canon Farrar bases pendent study of the late. In addition he has writings of the leading best and richest sources e. His book is a such cliquent thoughts, ge. e gem and the glory of e gem and the glory of the leading best and richest sources will be gem and the glory of e gem and the glory of the leading best and richest sources are great thoughts.

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committee last week, but sent word he was too sick to attend. There are reported to be quite a number of congressmen who hope he will keep sick right along.

A report from Los Lucas, New Mexico, says that a man named Sheldon, thought to be a former resident of Adrian, was taken from the jail there by a mob and hanged. He was charged with murdering a man named Woodruff under whom he had been working, but claimed to have good cause for doing so. If such a mob picks up "Kid" Navin and hangs him, there won't be many tears shed for him in Adrian or vicinity. By the way, Adrian seems to be getting a reputation unequaled by any other town of its size for its citizens, but the enterprise is in a wrong citizens, but the enterprise is in a wrong

The sub-committee of the House committee on Ways and Means, in charge of changes in the internal revenue laws, agreed to report a bill to the full committee to morrow recommending the following internal revenue reductions, etc.: On whiskey, from 90 to 50 cents per gallon; mait liquors; 92½ to 60 cents per barrel; tobacco, snuff, etc., 16 to 10 cents per pound; cigars, \$6 to \$4 per 1,000; cigarcttes, \$1 75 to 60 cents per 1,000. Also a reduction of about 50 per cent of special taxes now imposed upon dealers in the above mentioned articles. The report will also recommend repeal of the laws which impose taxes on capital and deposits, bank checks, matches proprietary stamps on medicines, cosmetics, perfumeries, etc. The sub-committee of the House commit-

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, made a speech on the tariff on Friday, in which he asserted that the workingmen of Detroit were becoming revenue reformers because the workingmen of Windsor, across the river, could work in Detroit and live in Windsor, where everything was much cheaper, and thus take the bread out of their mou hs. If Mr. Beck's other arguments are of a like nature, and equally true, his speech will make excellent reading for the members of the Cobden club, who appear to like free trade arguments in proportion to their falsity and lack of good sense. Workingmen can, as a rule, live as sense. Workingmen can, as a rule, live as cheaply in Detroit as in Windsor, even althouga rent is considerably higher. Why, half the people of Windsor are smuggling goods from Detroit.

The Queen of England is at Mentone, ee, searching after health. It is again reported that France will repeal the order prohibiting the importation of

American pork products.

Costa Rica had an earthquake last week that destroyed a number of buildings in San Jose, Alajuela, Grecia, and San Ramon, but no loss of life is believed to have occurred. The Jewish World, published in London, England, says that it has received reports of fresh outrages on she Jewish people in Russia, that are too horrible for publication.

The pressure upon the land courts in areland is less urgent than formerly, and the present rate of progress in settling disputes between tenants and landlords is quite en-

It is reported that Skepcloff has received 48 challenges from Germany to fight duels, in consequence of the anti-German remarks in his recent speech. It appears certain that Skobeloff is generally supported in his anti-German views by the great mass of the

Russians.

The situation in Europe is daily becoming more warlike. It is reported that Germany and Austria have concluded a military and diplomatic alliance, for the purpose of acting against Russia if the future course of the government of that country renders such a combination necessary. The whole atmosphere of Europe is filled with rumors of coming trouble. In Austria there is a general feeling in favor of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Russia is filled with rumors that such a movement is contemplated by the Austrian government. If it is attempted Russia will certainly interfere. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that popular demonstrations against Germans in Russia are apprehended. In Berlin public opinion is divided, the majority favoring the course of the government, but a strong, opposition ments to being of these the government, but a strong, opposition party is being formed composed of those whe oppose Bismark.

Wants a Good Price for His Wood.

That civilization is making even among the red men of the West is shown by the following letter from Wolf Chief, at Gros Ventre. Wolf Chief owns a wood vard at which steamboats call for fuel, and as they refused to pay him more than \$4.50 a cord last geason for ash wood, he asks the United States Government to interfere on his behalf and compel them to pay \$5. When the average red man arrives at that point where he thinks the government should take care of his private business it shows what an appreciation he has of the true benefits of civilization. His next move will probably be to lobby a bill through Congress making an appropriation to pay him all the 50 cent pieces that the bad steamboat men beat him out of last season. The red man is evidently learning some of the wisdom of his long-headed white brother. Here is his le'ter-spelling and punctuation faithfully followed:

"FORT BERTHOLD, February 1.-Col. C. A. Lounsberry. What will you tell me. Friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry, all you tell the Great Father. I want 5.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) a cord for my ash wood. Cotton wood. next spring steamboat He come. I think, ash. \(\frac{1}{2}\). 5.00 a cord. and cotton wood. \$200 a cord. I wish and I tell the Great Father. he know. wish and I tell the Great Father, he know, friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry, what I will tell all you Examine. Gros Ventra Indian. I am all to be white man. Berthold. I. think I will keep and I love, the river point all good. Wood hays many. I love and I tell the Great Father. He know. President Artur, friend Col. C. A. Lounsberry. Do you all tell. I think I will tell you. Will all tell. I want 5.00 a cord for my ash Wood, other. Cotton Wood. \$2.00 a cord for. I wish, steam boat come. I my ash Wood, other. Cotton Wood. \$2.00
a cord for. I wish. steam boat come. I
Will sell. I tell you all you tell. and I
want to hear from you soon I am Gros
Ventre. White man way; I like. and I
write this this paper on I Write. few I can.
and good I think. I am very glad. I
Wish What. and. I tell tyou. All Write
Well. I hear. Indian his Own. Cotton
\$2.00 a cord for. ash \$5 00 a cord for. good
all tell you. Friend Your name is all tell you. Friend Your name is WOLF CHIEF."

How Mining Will Surely Pay.

"No: no hoisting works-not if I know it. You can fool away a good deal of hard coin on hoisting works." "How in thunder do you run your mine?" "On the as sessment plan, sir. 'That's the latest and most approved method. When we have a good map of the lower workings we don't need any works to speak of. I keep a man in Virginia at \$60 a month to superintend the location and write weekly letters, and I stay in San Francisco, in my office on Pine Street, and levy the assessments every sixty days; that's as often as the law allows. I am the President, Board of Trustees, Secretary, Treasurer, and everything-more especially the Treasurer. Of course I draw salary for all the offices, and when I get through drawing salaries I turn the rest over to the agent in Virginia

Besides this Mr. Fink's occupation would be gone, and that is worse than ruining the railroads. Mr. Fink is too unanimous for his arguments to have much weight.

pay himself. This is what I call scientific mining, sir. You get the silver out of the pockets of the stockholders and leave the The Senate decided to investigate the peruvian scandal, and appointed a committee for that purpose. The committee started to work, but after a few days decided not to call for the correspondence of senators and congressmen with Shipherd, the bad man in the case, as the tracks were getting too fresh, and it is very doubtful if anything ever comes too light. Shipherd was to appear before the committee last week, but sent word he was chromometer clock." "But," said the Utah man, "my style of mining keeps lots of men at work." "So does mine," quoth the Golden Gate chap. "Thousands of men are working night and day to pay the assessments. It keeps the country as busy as a beehive," and the speaker sauntered to the telegraph office to order assessment No. 36 .- Denver News.

Bull-Fighting in Mexico.

The bull-fighters are dressed in all the colors of the rainbow. They look very much like the face cards of the pack enlarged. It really funny to see the Jack of Diamonds, the King of Hearts, and all the rest of the royal family that are so familiar to many of our readers, prancing about the arena.

In reality there is no bull-fight at all. There is more real danger in lighting a kerosene-lamp or in calling a policeman a liar than there is in a dozen bull-fights. Before the bull is presented with the freedom of the arena several inches of his horns are sawed off. The horns are sawed off down to the quick. The end of the horn is as sensitive to the bull as an armysized boil is to a man. If a man has a large boil on his person he does not try to butt people with it. That's the way it is with the bull with the sore horns. Instead of rushing about trying to impale the bull-fighter. the bull is scared half to death for fear the Jack of Spades or the King of Hearts may accidentally bump against that sore horn. The Jack of Diamonds, knowing this, gets right in front of the dangerous brute, which turns tail for fear the face card will run against that sore horn.

As soon as the bull refuses to hurt his sore horn against the Jack of Hearts the air is rent with "vivas" in honor of the reckless intrepidity of the bull-fighter, who gracefully bows his acknowledgment. All the bull-fighters try in vain to bump against that sore horn, but the bull is too smart for them. They punch him with spears, thrust spikes, festooned with tissue paper, in his side until he is dripping exhausted; but he never loses his presence of mind so much as to punch one of the face cards with that sore horn .- Tavas Siftings.

ONE of the hardest woods in existence is that of the desert ironwood tree which grows in dry washes along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignumvitæ, and it has a black heart so hard, when will seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an axe and can scarcely be cut by a well-tempered saw. In burning it gives out an intense heat.

INDIANOLA, Texas, is the great shipping point for pecan nuts, and it is claimed the annual crop gathered is worth \$2,000,-000. The old settlers are reckless in regard to protecting the trees and will cut down a valuable tree a hundred years old to secure a single crop in an easy way. Latterly, however, some are beginning to set out orchards, or groves, as a paying investment to be realized on in future

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will at all times, and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. Address Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 West Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for circular.

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NEWCOMB, ENDICOTT & Co.,

Carpet Department.

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We have on hand a full line of

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for early spring trade in EVERY DEPARTMENT. 190 to 198 WOODWARD AVE.,

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to pay off the hands; he saves enough to \$5 10 \$20 and at home Samples worth \$5 free

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It is for your individual interests to have the capital invested in your farms made to produce nearly double the amount you have been receiving for the last few years.

To enable you to do this we call your attention to the use of

L. L. Crocker's Buffalo Honest Fertilizer.

It is the most reliable and satisfactory; and now largely used by the farmers of OHIO, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, VERMONT MARYLAND and other States. Thousands of testimonials of its worth and great success have been furnished by those using it. It has neverfailed to do what it promises.

If you have no agent in your town or vicinity, send for circular and information to the proprietor, 60 Pearl St., Buffalq, New York.

L. L. CROCKER.

Seed Potatoes.

White Star, Duumore, Clark's No. 1, Watson, one pound 5°C: three pounds, \$1; peck \$1 50; White Elephant \$2 50 per bushel: Magnum Bonum, Mammoth Pearl, \$2 per bushel. The last three, per pound, 40c; per peck, 75c. Burbank small, \$1 per bushel. At pound price, free by mail. J. V. WOODRUFF. South Haven, Mich.

FARMERS. TRY THE LORNE,

A new variety of POTATO. Yields 3 to 1 of Early Rose, when grown side by side. Seed, 50 cents per pound. White and Brown Leghorn EGGS FOR HATCHING in season. JAMES McDONALD, Box 432, Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich.

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No complicated Gearing. One man can do the work of two, and turn out a better job. The winner of First Premium wherever exhibited. Send for Illustrated Circular and Special Discounts to Powell & Bouglas, Wankegan, Ill. m16 1m-o

THREE RIVERS PLOW Co.'s CHILLED PLOWS

Have the Best Jointer and the Best Wheel made. For Good Work, Light Draft, Thor-ough Scouring, and Economy in Use, are without a rival. Call on our agents wanderess THREE RIVERS PLOW CO., THREE RIVERS, MICH.

mr7-6m paper, in his side until he is dripping with blood, until the unfortunate brute 18 RAISIN VALLEY SEMINARY.

Under care of the Society of Friends, is in a beau tiful and healthful location four miles northeast s Adrian.

The instruction and discipline are such as con luce to the best intellectual and moral developmen Students are visited daily in their rooms and speci-attention is given to their health. Review classes for the accommodation of teacher re formed in the spring term, which begins April

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than oil cake,
Perfectly harmless; absolutely pure,
of the pudding is in the eating of it." Send for circular and prices to

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Shorthorn Bull For Sale

I offer for sale the well-bred Shorthorn bull Knight of Brant 3895², having no further use for him. He is a roan, calved August 8, 1877, and was bred at Bow Park, Ontario. He was sired, by imported Knig of the Ocean 846², and out of Rose of Lucknow by imported Knight of St. George (25544) This is a good opportunity to get a well-bred bull on very favorable terms. Address THOS. SHAW, Rankin, Mich.

From all the leading varieties of pure-bred poultry, Brahmas, Cochin, Hamburgs, Pelish Game, Dorking, and French Fowls, Plymouth Rocks and Barams, Rouen and Pekin Ducks. Send for Illustrated Circular. T. SMITH, P. M., Fresh Pond, N.Y.

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Has taken more FIRST PREMIUMS and MEDALS than any similar apparatus in America,
Requires less fee to operate it than any other
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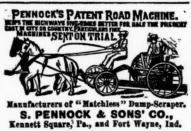
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Hathaway's Improved Yellow Dent; large yield er, matures very early, small red cob.
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Early Beauty of Hebron and Mammoth Pearl. Prices for either, one peck (15 lbs) 75c; ½ bush (31 lbs nett) \$1 25; per bushel (62 lbs nett) \$2; ten bush (625 lbs) \$18 00. No orders taken for less than peck.

CHOICE SEED POTATOES All New, Choice and Standard Varieties; Als Pare-bred Plymouth-Rock Hen's Eggs, \$1 per sitting of 13, securely packed. Address
J. H. GARRISON, Greenwood, Illinois.

Send for Catalogue free. m7-4t

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FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS R. M. NEWPORT, GEN. LAND ACT.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879.
E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.

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Chloride of Sedjum 197, 74 per cent

Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very smaß amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent. of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesia, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City 99.91

E. S. FITCH, Fertilizing Salt, Bay City



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Balsam of Tolu, RockCandy, Magnesia Balsam of Tolu, RockCandy, Magnesia and other medicinals beneficial in above diseases, the basis being the purest Rice and Rye Whiskies, The Rice Whiskey is commonly known as Arrack in the South, and as Samshoo in China. It has been used for many years by the Chinese, and also by the negro laborers in the Southern rice fields as the only antidote to Malaria and Rice Fever.

We guarantee a positive curve in every case. Harm less and very pleasant to take. Try it

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FOR SALE. I have some young Shorthorn bulls and helfers of choice breeding for sale at reasonable prices. Also some fine young ewes and rams from the celebrated ram "Fortune," and out of as good ewes as can be got anywhere, which will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to L. K. BEACH.

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I have for sale four young buils, this spring's calves, sired by Moscow 2038s, out of cows belonging to the old Warner Herd, and all registered in the American Shorthorn Herd Book. This stock is offered at very reasonable prices. Address e6tf F. WARNER, Dexter, Mich.

A. J. MURPHY Breeder of Pure-bred Recorded Poland China swine Plainwell or Silver Creek, Michigan. My breeding stock are all from the herds of Levi Arnold, Plainwell, and C. W. Jones, Richlahd. Plgs are all first class, sired by U.S., of Riverside and Arnold's Sambo. Sambo was bred by C. W. Jones, who sold him to Levi Arnold, from whom I purchased him. & Correspondence will receive prompt attention and all information cheerfully given.

A. CHANDLER, Jerome, M.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF SUFFOLK AND ESSEX SWINE GREENWOOD STOCK FARM.

After second years experience in breeding Poland hina Hogs, I have now a fine herd of pure Poland hina stock which are descendants from the best terds in this country. ck of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

Correspondence Solicited. B. G. BUELL.



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Pure-bred Recorded Poland China Swine.

PLAINWELL, MICH. The Riverside Herd to the front again. Brilliant Record for 1879 and 1880 as a show herd. Have won 96 premiums in last two years, including 16 Sweepstakes. The herd is now headed by the fine Boar U. 8, of Riverside and his brother Black U. 8. both-sired by U. S. No. 1,195, also Arnold's Sambo, sired by Sambo No. 1,137. I reduced my herd in the fall and winter of 1880, keeping enly my choicest breeders and have also added to my herd ix of the choicest bred sows I could procure of different noted families, in pig by noted boars, including Butler, No. 979, thus enabling me to supply my old customers with stock not akin to that sold them in the past. All stock recorded in the Ohlo P. Chima Record. Pedigrees furnished with every sale if dekired. Pigs in pairs and tries not of kin. Special Rates by both Express Co's. Prices reasonable and quality of stock first class. Ask for what you want All correspondence promptly answered. mr29-19

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W. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breed-of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China Swine.

W. & ALEX. McPHERSON, Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle of the most valuable fami-lies, Howell, Mich. Waterloos, Darliegtons, Oxford Vanquishes, Young Phyllises, Strawberrys. Stock for sale; prices reasonable. Also Cotswold Sheep.

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Atkins, St. Clair Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Stock for sale, Correspondence so-

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SAVING MOTHER.

The farmer sat in his easy chair Between the fire and the lamplight's glare; His face was ruddy and full and fair, His three small boys in the chimney nook Conned the lines of a picture book His wife, the pride of his home and heart, Baked the biscuit and made the tart, Taid the table and steeped the tea, Deftly, swiftly, silently; Tired and wear and weak and faint, She bore her trials without complaint, Take many another household saint-Content, all selfish bliss above In the patient ministry of love.
At last, between the clouds of smoke

That wreathed his lips, the husband spoke:

"There's taxes to raise, an' int'rest to pay, And of there should come a rainy day, "I would be mighty handy, I'm boun' to say, T'have sumpthin' put by. For folks must die And there's funeral bills, and gravestuns to buy Raough to swamp a man, purty nigh Resides, there's Edward and Dick and Joc To be provided for when we go. So'f I was you, I'll tell ye what I'd du; I'd be savin' of wood as ever I could, Extry fire don't du any good, I'd be savin' of soap, an' savin' of ile, And run up some candles once in a while: I'd be rather sparin' of coffee and tea,

For sugar is high, And cider is good enough for me. I'd be kind o' careful about my clothes And look out sharp how the money goes-Gewgaws is useless, nater knows; Extry trimmin'

"I'd sell off the best of the cheese and honey, And eggs is as good, nigh about,'s the money: I guess we can make the old one du, And as for the washer and sewin' machine, Them smooth-tongued agents' so pesky mean You'd better get rid of 'em, slick and clean. What do they know about women's work? On they calkulate women was born to shirk?"

Dick and Edward and little Joe Sat in the corner in a row. They saw the patient mother go-On ceaseless errands to and fro, They saw that her form was bent and thin. Her temples gray, her cheeks sunk in, They saw the quiver of lip and chin. And then, with a warmth he could not smother Outspoke the youngest, frailest brother-

"You talk of savin' wood and ile 'An tea an' sugar all the while, But you never talk of savin mother! -Interior

OUR HOMESTEAD

Our old brown homestead reared its walls From the wayside dust aloof, Where the apple bough could almost cast Its fruit upon the roof; And the cherry tree so near it grew

That when awake I've lain
In the lonesome nights, I've heard the limbs And those orchard trees-Oh, those orchard trees. In their tops by the summer breeze.

The sweetbriar under the window sill, Which the early birds make glad. And the damask rose by the garden fence, Were all the flowers we had I've looked at many a flower since then, Exotics rich and rare. That to other eyes were lovelier,

But not to me so fair. For those roses bright, oh! those roses bright, I've twined them in my sister's locks That are laid in the dust from sight.

We had a well, a deep old well,

Where the spring was never dry, And the cool drops down from the mossy stone Were falling constantly; And there never was water half so sweet As the draught which filled my cup,

Drawn up to the curb by the rude old sweep, That my father's hand set up; And that deep old well, oh! that deep old well, I remember now the splashing sound Of the bucket as it fell,

Our homestead had an ample hearth, Where at night we loved to meet: Where my mother's voice was always kind And her smile was always sweet;

And watched his thoughtful brow. With my childish hand in his raven hair, That hair is silver now! But that broad hearth's light, oh! that broad hearth

And my father's look and my mother's smile They are in my heart to-night.



BLAKE'S WIDOW.

Jem Blake had been shot dead in his own doorway by Antonio Gueldo, and the trial was to come off directly.

The extraordinary interest in the affair was less due to the murder and its peculiar circumstances than to the fact that this was the first case tried at San Saba in any more formal court than the time-honored institution of Judge Lynch. Jem had been a quiet man and a good neighbor, with a hand always ready to help any on who was out of luck, so public sentiment ran pretty high against Antonio. If the general inclination had been followed-as up to that time it always had-the last named gentleman would have found very scant opportunity to make any remarks in his own behalf.

However, things were advancing at San Saba as well as elsewhere, and it wouldn't do to hang Antonio without a regular trial, no matter how agreeable such s

proceeding might be to the people at large. So ran the opinion expressed by Judge Pitblado, whose ideas on such subjects were usually accepted without comment.

Nevertheless, there was more than one dissenter in the present instance, to whom it was by no means clear that there would be any sense or profit in thus beating about the bush.

"Ef Antonio's goin' ter be hung, why in - don't we hang him!"

This was the pertinent query of Jack Smith, the leader of the opposing faction, and his view of the question put in so clear a light that the Judge had great difficulty in impressing people with his conviction. He said things had gone on in an irregular way long enough, and here was a chance to start the law in properly, and give it a show. Bes.des, it didn't make any kind of difference; Antonio had shot Jem. hadn't he? Well, then, what was the use of talking? All the jury would have to do now was to return their verdict of guilty in the first degree, and there you were all comfortable.

It was just the same thing in the end-

the weight of his title, albeit the same was altogether one of courtesy; "I tell yer, there's nothing like doin' a thing reg'lar; partikerlally when yer know just how it's coming out.'

So the judge's argument, supported by his influence, and increasing bias at San Saba in favor of more civilized views, settled the matter, and it was decided that Antonio Gueldo should be tried before he was hanged.

As there was no place specially arranged for such ceremonies, Judge Pitblado hospitably offered the use of his shed.

Here a rough table and chair were placed for the judge, the other necessary furniture intending to represent the dock, the stand, etc, etc., being eked out with boxes from Silas Baggett's grocery store. Jack Smith looked on at these prepara-

tions for a time with frowning discontent and then strolled down the road, turning into the lane that led to Blake's. When he reached the door of the shanty

he leaned against the jamb and poked his naked head inside, farning himself in an embarrassed way with his greasy fragment of a hat. He had come there with the intention of saying something, but the sight within made him forget it. Blake's widew sat there, as she had sat

pretty much all the time since the murder, staring straight before her, with her chin in her palm. The sunlight struck through the foliage of the red oak trees that grev before the door, and checkered with flickering brightness the floor and the cradle where Jem's baby was sleeping. There it was, just as it had been three

days ago; (could it be only three days?) just as it had been when she went ou that morning to look after the drying clothes, and left him standing in the door by the cradle, (how fond he was of the baby!); just as it was when she heard the of the ill-conditioned fellows before recrack of the pistol, and ran in with an ferred to, who swore that Antonio was same as she had found him lying upon the cradle dabbling its white linen with his blood, and the baby playing with his hair, She screamed once, the first and last complaint any one heard her make; then she was quiet and helpful through it all; when the men came and lifted him up; when they laid him out upon the rough bed in the other room; when they carried him to his grave, she followed with the baby in her arms.

Jake Smith was trying to find the link missing in his thoughts; he sniffed with perplexity -or something-and Blake's widow looked up without speaking. Jake nodded pleasantly four or five times.

"Pooty chipper?" asked he. Blake's widow smiled sadly, bent over the sleeping child and smoothed the clothes with a tender touch. "They're agoin' ter try him in a court,

Jake went on, "an' I don't believe-" "Try who-Antonio?" She turned toward the burly figure in the door with a flash of interest in her black eyes.

"Yes. The judge is makin' a court out of his shed. I hope it'll turn out all right, but it seems like givin' that Mexican devi a chance he ought not to have."

"He can't get clear, can he?" she asked, rocking the cradle gently and patting the coverlet. "I don't see how, but he's got some kind

of a law cuss to speak for him-a feller that stopped here a day or two on his way to Galveston, and it makes me kind o

Blake's widow did not appear to notice the last remark, for the child, disturbed by the talking, had awakened and sat up in his cradle with a wondering look.

'Pooty, ain't he?" said Jake, regarding the small figure with interest. "Looks just like-ahem!-you. Poor little-I-a," he stammered and treated his hat like mortal enemy. "Of course he's hadyou've got-ther ain't nothin' I could do fur

She answered with a grateful look, but it was accompanied by a shake of the

Jake bent down, and, with his big forefinger softly rumpled the hair of the baby's head: then he went out and left them Blake's widow sitting as he had found her. and the baby staring down the path afte

He walked on until he reached the top of the little hill, where he could look down upon the roof which covered the piteous scene he had just left. Here he seemed to have half a mind to turn back, for he hesitated and stopped, but he changed his partial intention after lingering a moment, and walked meditatively onward with the exclamation. "Wall some women do beat h-l amazin'.'

Of course everybody came to the trial The arrangements were soon found to be altogether too meagre. Pitblado's shee was filled to overflowing, and Baggett made a clean sweep of every empty box in his store.

Antonio's lawyer, a sharp featured fel low from Galveston, had bustled about with surprising agility on the day previous, holding mysterious conference with illconditioned fellows of Gueldo's kidney.

Jake Smith was highly dissatisfied, and even the Judge was heard to utter some misgivings; however, by the time the proceedings had really commenced he gained confidence.

The Court was assembled, the jury had been chosen, and the witnesses were all present save one-Blake's widow.

Pretty soon there was a stir at the door then a murmur of surprise ran through the rowded room.

"May I be d-d," said Jake Smith udibly, "if she hasn't brought her baby! What reason she may have had for not leaving the little thing in charge of some sympathizing woman-and there were plenty who would have been glad of the trust-was not apparent; however that might be, there it was clasped firmly in her arms, its bright red cheeks contrasting with her whiteness, and its father's sunny

hair mingling with her dark locks. With some difficulty way was made through the throng to her seat, which had been placen on one side of the judge, directly opposite the candle-box on the other, where Antonio sat. She took her place and never moved during the whole "I tell yer," said the Judge, who felt of the trial, excepting as she was required

to testify, and once when the baby tug; ged at some glistening thing that lay hidden in the folds of her dress, at which she took pains to distract its attention with a chip from the floor.

As for the baby, it sat there with its'tig, blue eyes open to their fullest extent, entirely absorbed in the novel scene, save at the moment when that irresistible glitter caught its eye.

Every one being now present, the trial went on in good earnest. A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony showed that Gueldo had had trouble with Blake, and more than once threatened his life: that Gueldo's pistol was one charge short on the evening of the day of the murder, whereas in the morning it had been full; that he was seen that morning around Blake's house, and more than all, that Blake's widow had heard Gueldo's voice just before the fatal shot, and had seen his retreating form as she ran in. At this last point the Galveston lawyer

asked the witness a few questions regarding how she knew it was Gueldo, and how she had recognized the voice for his. She didn't know how exactly, but was none the less sure for that. There had been a rumor about that some

one had heard Antonio make a boast of having "done for Blake this time," but if there was a witness for this he could not be found now. And so the prosecution closed

The Galveston lawver began by involving in a whirlpool of hopeless contradiction, the witness who had sworn to having seen Gueldo near Blake's house. Then he expatiated on the ease with which one person may be mistaken for another, and brought a witness to show how Gueldo had already been said to resemble some one in the village. Finally, he produced three awful sense of suffocating fright; just the with them on a hunting expedition during the whole of the day on which the murder was committed.

> It was a clear case of alibi. Smith's astonishment at the ease with which the thing had been accomplished was unbounded. He threw a disgusted look towards Pitblado, but the Judge was nonplused and didn't seem to be interested with things in Jake's vicinity.

There was a pause before Pitblado gave his charge, and when he rose his face was rather blank.

"Gentlemen of the Jury," said he, things has took a turn I didn't altogether expec'. I don't know as there's much to I s'nose you've got to go by the evidence, an' that don't need any explainin'. Ef you kin make out accordin' ter that, that Antonio Gueldo killed Jem Blake, why, just recollect that's what yer here fur.'

The jury filed out, and the expectant audience occupied itself with tobacco and whispered comments. Jake Smith fidgeted about on his box.

and cast anxious glances through the open door, towards the clump of nopals where the jury were deliberating. Antonio talked and laughed in an un-

dertone with his counsel, and Blake's widow sat staring at them with compressed lips, and a strong expression of determination coming into her face.

It wasn't long before the jury filed in again, all seating themselves but the spokesman, and Judge Pitblado rose, wiping his forehead with his shirt sleeve. "Straightened it out, have yer?" asked he, nodding to the spokesman.

The man nodded slowly in return. 'Wal, le's have it then."

"Yer see," said the spokesman, with a hesitating and disappointed air, "ef yer hadn't a corralled us with stickin' ter the evidence, we might a done better, but accurdin' ter that, Antonio wasn't thar when the murder was done, an'ef he warn't than he couldn't a done it, an' ef he didn' do it.

why-then-of course he's-not guilty." Pitblado didn't dare to look at anybody; he stared up at the rafters-down at the table-nowhere in particular; and then turned half way towards Antonio.

"You kin go," said he, speaking with great deliberation, "but I wouldn't stay

round here too long." There was a dead pause for a minute

and nobody moved. Jake Smith exploded a single expressive word, which he had held for some time past, and Blake's widow stood up. "Have you got through, Judge?" she

" Nal-I-s'pose so." "And there's nothing more to be done?" "I'm afraid there ain".

"And he's free to go?" "Y-a-a-s." Antonio Gueldo rose with an insolent grin, and picked up his hat.

The baby crowed, for it saw the glitter ing thing again. There was a sharp report-Antonic pitched forward in a heap upon the floor,

and Blake's widow stood with the pistol pressed to her breast. A line of thin blue smoke curled up from

the muzzle of the weapon, and formed a halo around the child's flaxen head. The glittering thing was quite near the little hands now, and they took it from the yielding grasp of the mother. Blake's widow looked steadily at the fig-

are on the floor-it was quite motionlessthen she turned, and went through the wide passage opened for her by the silent crowd, holding the baby very tenderly, and the baby carrying the pistol.

The child laughed with delight; it had got its shining plaything at last.

A GENTLEMAN in Paris owns a handsom and valuable dog named "Bismarck." He recently received a note from the German embassy inviting him to remove the name from the dog's collar and to cease calling the animal by it under pain of prosecution. upon the ground that the patronymic belongs exclusively to the German chancellor, and the embassy cannot allow it to be publicly applied to a dog.

WHEN Sir Henry Parks arrived in New York from Australia, a few days ago, and found so much rain, he inquired if it was always so wet in the city, but was consoled by the information that such weather only happened when Jay Gould and other rail roads kings were "watering stock." N wonder we are having such a wet winter. I upon me like lightning wan day.

O'BRIAN'S WEDDING.

BY A*FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

The ould woman was dead set agin Tim O'Brian having her darter Peggy. And barring I wasn't a friend of O'Brian, small blame till her. He'd not the other coat till his back, that he hadn'. And him and his father was like two paes about luck. Divil a cent could aither kape in his pocket, for linding the loan of it till the ither: and they was too much the jintleman to ask for it back, aither of 'em. aich ither.' Not that I'd mention it for the wurreld

being a friend iv the family, but that's the gospel truth ef I was to be put on oath Well, but he was a good-looking gossoon

niverwidstanding, and a pair of eyes in his head that shone like jewels, and cheeks like roses, and a mouth jist made for kissing and didn't he do it though? Not a girl in the parish but knew the taste of his lips. more betoken he took the squireen's wife for Annie Key, and made her pay toll for crossing the bridge at Ballyboborryboybly, and, but for the election times coming on. the squire would have tarred and feathered

But with all his kissing and flirting, there wasn't a girl he loved as he did Peggy Mc Neel. And a jewel iv a girl she was, and well she loved Tim, and aisy would it have been for him to get her, only for the ould woman, as I tould ye before.

"And where would he take her to live, barring 'twas the poor house?" says she. "A dacent girl like Peggy, used to having comforts about her-two pigs in the sty, and no count taken iv the buttermilk she took til! her praythees, and ivery saysonable luxury in life. There's Jim Brady wants her. And so you're married, it's all the same, a hundred years hence, who is That's the way ould folks look at thim

things, ve mind, and I'm not saving they're wrong; but I was a friend iv the O'Brians and I did my best to ricincile the ould woman, but St. Patrick himself couldn't have done it. All she'd do was to smoke and listen, and listen and smoke, and whin I'd said my say, nod her head like a Chinaman daring, and say again:

"Tim O'Brian isn't the man for Peggy McNeel. I've niver brought her up to live without aiting, and that's what his wife'll

An onreasonable ould crayther she was, that same Widdy McNeel. Niverstanding that, Tim and Peggy got a talk wid aiche ither now and again, and was swatchearts all the same, and I, as a friend iv the family, did the best for thim.

But, you see, things couldn't go on so for ever. Tim was going wild to go to Amerikay, and go without Peggy he wouldn't; and Peggy, you see, couldn't go wid him, barring she married, and there was nothing for it but to get married unknownst. "Yer a friend iv the family," says Tim

to me, sez he; "and we rely chafely upon "Depind upon me, ould boy," says I.

And then we laid our heads together, and the first idee we got was that Peggy should go to the fair, and Tim mate her there, and the three of us go to the praste and get married. After that, the ring being on, the ould woman would give in, for there'd be no beln for it.

But Widdy McNeel was sharper than we thought. Not a step would she let Peggy put fut to, barring she was wid her. To the fair she went to sell a pig and buy flax. And more betoken that she wouldn't lose her in the crowd, she jist tacked Peggy's gown to her own wid a stitch there was no getting at her.

And there was Tim and me following on at a safe distance, and Peggy wid her gown tacked to her mother's, trotting on behind, tears rolling down her cheeks, and heart broke wid disappointment, and strangers grinning at the two as if they were shows. And more betoken, Father Carty, taking no heed and sthriving to get betwixt 'em and getting a fall that broke the head of him, and brought the two wimmin down in a heap jist as the squire's mad bull, that he'd sent to be sold-bad luck to the baste! -escaped from the place he was in, and

sent the crowd that way. Och! the widdy was kilt inthirely, and so was Peggy; but niverstanding, when they got to their feet, the first word the

widdy said was: "Praise to glory, the tacks didn't

break!" And home she marched, wid Peggy be hind her, like a blind man and his dog. "Yer a friend of the family, and that's your only excuse," says the ould woman to me next day. "I knowed the trick ye'd have put on me fair day. I knowed i well, and if I hadn't tacked the gowns to

bler's, heaven alone knows the ind of it.' Oh, she was a sharp ould woman, that same Widdy McNeel. "Carry her off, my boy!" says old

gither with wax ends from Pat the cob-

Brian. But Peggy wouldn't be carried off. And so for doing it, we'd have had to take the old woman too-for by day she was like Peggy's shadow and ivery night, finding how successful the stitching had been the day of the fair, she sewed the girl tight to

her flaming petticoat—saving yer prisence. The brains in me was addled as yearould eggs, striving to manage the match betwixt the poor craythers that was jist dying in love for ache ither. As for Father Mahone, twasn't him would have done aught to thwart the Widdy McNeel. Wasn't it herself provided him wid chickens, to say nothing iv buther and eggs? and didn't she knit him stockings and make him

shirts? But I had a brother iv me own, that came so by way of being my father's first wife's son by a previous marriage—the man she married adopted him afore they iver met, ye mind-that was a clergyman himself jist. And blood is thicker than wather, and he'd do a kind thing for me any day; and I wint to him, and he promised to make thim fast whaniver there was opportunity.

"Git them away," say he, "and give me ten minutes and it's done.

But gitting away was the hard iv it: and what to do I didn't know, until it flashed

Over I goes to the widdy, and winking at Peggy to let her know what I was at,

I says to the ould woman: "Ye know I am a friend to the O'Brians,"

"I know that same," says she, "Well," says I, "it's for that rasin I'm come to the conclusion that you're right about him and Peggy. What's the use in a fine fellow like that pining and fretting for a girl whin there's many a wan better and purthier to be had for the asking? No offense to ye, Widdy McNeel. And what I say is jist rid the two of the thoughts iv "It'll take the fairy docther to do that,"

says the widdy. "Peggy is bewitched." "It's wrong in ye, Peggy," says I. Obadiance to parents is the first to be kept. Let me look in your prayer-book, and I'll mark the places ye'll find it in." "Do that," says the widdy, and she'll come to rasin, I warrant ye." "I will," says I. "And more betoken,

Tim O'Brian goes to Amerikay to-morrow; so what's the use of caring?" "Glory to St. Pathrick," says the widdy, afore my flanning is wore cut wid the

pull iv her!" For there was Peggy tacked tight still like a Siamese twin.

The widdy got me the book, and I took pencil and turned the pages over, and every here and there I wrote a word. And this was what it come to: "Peggy, darlint, don't despair.

him. Be alongside the garden windy at the desk, and after consulting pigeon holes, eight to night, and there'll be a thing happen you didn't expect, Close beside the windy, honey, whativer come, and I'll wager me life there'll be a happy ending." And thin I give the book to her; the ould woman couldn't read, so I was safe there

The moon didn't rise that night until open into the kitchen, and I looked in, there sat the widdy and Peggy tacked together-the widdy close until the fire as she could get, and Peggy saying:

"Och, mother," says she, "it's roasting I am: untack me, do, and let me cool off a bit in the garden." "Niver a stitch," says the widdy, "un-

til Tim O'Brian is out iv the counthry." 'Then come to the windy, mother dear, says Peggy. 'And get rheumatics?" said the widdy,

"Me brain is going," says Peggy; and then she began pulling at her hair. mad," says she. "Ef I don't cool off a bit, there's no knowing what I'll do." "Holy angels!" says the widdy; "be

aisy, colleen. We'il go to the windy." And over she came. The light bright inside, and it was dark out. We could see and they couldn't. I put me hand in and nipped Peggy's arm. She put her head out. "Peggy, darling," says I, "jist listen and

answer, and you'll be married in ten minutes. Here's me brother, the clergyman, and here's Tim, and here's me to see fair play.' "Thrue for ve!" says me brother. "I'm Father William, and I'm ready to make ye

wan, niverstanding all the ould women in creation."

"Whist!" says I, "she'll hear ye. "Peggy!" says the widdy. "The could air alses me wonderful. savs Peggv.

"My soul, but I hope it!" says the widdy. "Tim," says Father William, without-

yer wedded wife!" "Yis," says Tim-" yis, yer riverence. "Peggy," says Father William, "do ye

take this broth iv a boy to be yer wedded husband?" "I do, yer riverence," says Peggy. "What's that ye're saying?" says the

"The wedding service runs in me head, nother," says Peggy. "That's what I'd nave said to Tim at the alther." "Ah, glory parted ye!" says the widdy. "Cool yer head again a bit, darlint."

going over his part; and then the father put in to Peggy. "To love, honour, and obey; to have and to hold," says Peggy, " until death do | trifle, while the actions of the younger one us part. Ah, shure I do! And, och, yer

riverence, to that I plight me troth!" "Ah, Peggy, darlint, ye're talking wild of costly lace, handsome fans, packets of again?" says the widdy. "It's jist the wedding service that kapes

in me head, says Peggy. "Cool it off again, colleen!" says And out goes Peggy's head and her hand,

and on goes the ring, and there was mack we might have heard a mile. "Och, what's bust?" says the widdy.

Come in Peggy." And in comes the four heads of us a wanst-Peggy's and Tim's and mine and Tather William's.

"The ring's on, ould lady," says I, "no use of fretting." "And thim that I have joined let no ould woman put asunder," says the clergy-

"It's married they are." says the widdy, and I've worn my flanning into holes for And with that she outs with her scissors

nd cut the stitches, and that's the last she ver said about it. The next day Tim and Peggy started for Amerikay: and what their luck was there may be I'll tell ye some time, for I remain, as I was always, a friend of the family.

A £25 BANK OF ENGLAND note has just

found its way back to its original source in manner which indicates the efficient management both of the bank and of the postoffice. It was lost as far back as 1829 having been inclosed in a letter. The post al authorities made the usual inve tions, but, as nothing was heard of it, the bank authorities, after some years, made good the loss to the postoffice, in the belief that the note must have found its way back, but through some carelessness the fact had been overlooked. It was, how ever, found in circulation only the other day. It has been traced to a woman in humble circumstances, who accidently found it among the papers of her grand who acted as guard to one of the old mail-coaches. There is no evidence whatever that he stole the note. The loss was probably the result of the merest acci-dent.—London Globe.

The Ultra Style of Hotel Clerk.

The hotel clerk is a young man who was originally created to fill an emperor's throne or adorn a dukedom, but when he grew up, there being fewer thrones and doms than there were emperors and dukes, he was temporarily forced to take a position behind a hotel register. His chief characteristics are dignity of bearing, radiant gorgeousness of apparel, haughtiness of manner, and jewelry. His principal duties consist in hammering on the call-bell, in handing guests the wrong keys to their rooms, and on keeping a supply of toothpicks on the end of the desk. When all his time is not taken up in the performance of these arduous duties, he will condescend to explain to a guest that he does not know whether the north-bound train leaves at 3 P. M. or not, and if the guest insists on enticing further information out of him, he will probably hand him a last year's official railroad time table When a stranger comes in on a late train

jams his valise down on the counter, and approaches the register, the hotel clerk, in a preoccupied and austere manner, turns the register and hands the stranger a pena pen that has an impediment in its legs, catches in the paper, and splutters fragments of the guest's name all over yesterday's "arrivals." The clerk, after turning around the register and examining the signature to see if it is genuine, expresses a doubt as to there being a vacant room in the house. The stranger says he is bound going to Amerikay, but you are going wid to have a room. The clerk retires back of concludes that the gentleman may have No. 1,192. He writes some hieroglyphics on the register, and then he talks for half an hour with the porter and the baggage man about the trunk of the gentleman in No. 46, having got mixed up with the baggage belonging to the gentleman in No. 64. When he gets that matter arranged

nine, and all was dark as Egypt when Tim he sits down to polish and admire the long The deacon struggled, thinking the police and me brother, the clergyman, went into nail that he is cultivating on his little fin-Widdy McNeel's garden. The windy was ger, and forgets the gentleman who has rented No. 1,192 until he is made aware of his existence by an impatient tap on the counter. With the air of a martyr, and a sigh, he said: "Ah! Would you like to go to your

room?"

Then John shows the gentleman to No. 1,192. No matter how crowded a hotel is, the

hotel clerk always finds one room left for the late arrival. When the latter kicks about it, when he is leaving next day, because it was on the fifth floor, and was furnished with nothing but a bed, a bar of soap, and a crack in the ceiling, the clerk tells him that if he had only been staying another day, he could have had an excellent room, in fact the best room in the bouse, which would be vacated after breakfast by a gentleman who was leaving on the noon train. To our certain knowledge the gentleman has been leaving that excellent—that "best room in the house," every to-morrow for the last twenty years. -Texas Siftings.

Clever Artifice Resorted to by Pari-

For the invention of ingenious and amu ing wickedness, there is no people on earth who can approach the Parisians. Here is a little story which Lucy Hooper sends from the French capital: Really, Parisian theives are adroit creatures and full of invention. The other day the police arrested a precious trio who had been making comfortable living for some months past out of the large dry goods stores of Paris in the following fashion: The party included an elderly, well-dressed man, with the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole, a middle aged lady and a young one, the last two being irreproach able as to manners and toilette. The modus operandi adopted by the trio was as follows: They would go to one of the large, crowded shops, and, on entering. the gen tleman would take the principal superin tendent aside, and would say to him confi dentially: "Be so kind as to have a special watch kept over my wife. She is a klep tomaniac, and if she purloins anything say nothing about it, but just charge the arti Out comes Peggy's head, and Tim was cles and I will pay the bill." This arrange ment fixed the eyes of all the watchers on the elderly woman, who would help herself from time to time to some inexpensive passed unnoticed. That cunning damse would secure about her person remnants gloves and other objects, getting off with her booty unsuspected. Grown careless "Is BRIGAAM YOUNG still alive?" by success, she was seen in the act of pocketing a piece of valuable lace the other day. The whole party was arrested, and

their neat little plan of action was exposed. A French Detective.

We walked out together, and in the course of conversation we touched upon the way in which some persons can so disguise themselves as to hide their individuality from their most intimate friends. I expressed myself as being doubtful whether this could be really done, provided the parties to be deceived were on the look-out for such deception. My companion differed from me, and offered to disguise himself so effectually that he would in the course of the next twenty-four hours speak to me for at least ten minutes without arousing my suspicions. I accepted the challenge, and staked the price of a dejeuner at any cafe he would like to name. He agreed, and the very same day won the bet in the following manner: Shortly after leaving the detective I met an old friend, who asked me to dine with him at Versailles that evening. I agreed to do so, but could not leave Paris as early as my friend intended to do, and therefore told him I should go down by the 5:30 tion that they did not bear the least train from the Gare St. Lazare. I did so, and as I got into a first-class carriage I remarked a short, gentlemanly-looking man, with white hair, who followed me into the same compartment. Frenchman like, he began to talk about things in gen eral, and we chatted, more or less, all the way to Versailles. When within ten minutes or so of our destination, my new | ter to the Jews, and been by them lawfully friend quickly took off his hat, pulled off wig, got rid of a mustache, and to my 3,000,000 Jews out of Russia and restore utter amazement sat revealed before me as them to Palestine, there to resume their my friend the detective. How he had national glory.

managed to find out that I was going to Versailles-which I had no idea of myself when I left him-or how he had so effectually concealed his appearance that I, sitting within three feet of him, had no idea he was the man I had left some four hours previously, are problems which I cannot solve. The detective himself only laughed when I asked him how he had contrived it. He was evidently greatly flattered at the amazement I displayed, but beyond show. ing me with some pride his wig and mustache, he was very reticent and would enter into no details. That he had fairly won the breakfast there could be no doubt but he said he would rather put off the event until he could see his way as to whether or not he should be able to recover a part or the whole of the property which my friend had lost. We then parted, he taking the train back to Paris, I going to the house where I was going to dine MacMillan's Magazine,

An Accident all Around. A most ridiculous scene occured at

church in Newcastle, a few Sundays ago. A policeman was passing the church as a gentleman came out. The man jokingly accosted the policeman and said he was wanted inside. The stupid policeman thought there was some trouble in the church, and went in. The sexton, seeing a policeman, was anxious to give him a favorable seat, so he said, "Come right in here," and he took him to a pew and waved his hand as much as to say, "Help yourself." There was another man in the pew, a deacon, with a sinister expression as the policeman thought, and he supposed that was the man they wanted arrested, so he tapped the deacon on the arm and told him to come along. The deacon turned pale and edged along as though to get a way, when the policeman took him by the collar and jerked him out in the aisle man was crazy, and tried to get away, bu he was dragged along. Many of the congregation thought the deacon had been doing something wrong, and some of them got behind the deacon and helped the offcer to fire him out. Arriving at the lockup, the policeman saw the man who told him he was wanted in the church, and asked him what the charge was against the the deacon, and he didn't know; so the sexton was appealed to, and he didn't know, and finally the prisoner was asked what it was all about, and he didn't know. The policeman was asked what he arrested the man for, and he didn't know, and after a while the matter was explained, and the policeman, who had to arrest somebody, took the man into custody who told him he was wanted in the church, and he was fined five dollars and costs. He says he will never try to convert a policeman again, and the policeman says he will never go into a church again if they get to knocking each other down with hymn THE Kremlin of Moscow, with its

ancient and modern palace and its four cathedrals, has been ruined before now, and the Nihilists would willingly ruin it again, with the Czar inside. There is a subterranean passage leading from the heart of the Kremlin to the edge of the river Moskva, intended apparently, when it was first constructed, for the escape, in case of investment, of a Czar surrounded by foreign or domestic enemies. This passage is doubtless well watched. But the eminence on which the Kremlin stands might be bored in various directions, especially from the side looking upon the river or from the Kremlin gardens at the foot of its steepest sloop. The preparations for the coronation will doubtless include a careful inspection of the weak places, in an engineering sense, presented by the ground adjoining the Kremlin and by the sides of the Kremlin itself. Besides taking all kinds of precautions in the personal interest of the Czar. the authorities of Moscow will be required, as the day for the great celebration approaches, to see that the streets are properly paved, and to keep them clean; to have the fronts and roofs of the houses painted, and to catch and confine the beggars, who would otherwise annoy distinguished visitors, besides giving the city a discreditable and poverty-stricken look.

is a question that is agitating certain circles in Omaha, Nebraska. A Josephite Mormon, from Salt Lake, expresses the belief that the prophet is still in the flesh. He says that he saw the body which was Supposed to be that of Young, and while it might have borne some slight resemblance to that of Brigham Young, it was in reality that of some other man. He said he knew of a hundred Latter Day Saints who also failed to recognize the body as that of Young. He had heard Brigham Young often predict that he would be resurrected from the dead and he fully believes that when the crisis arrives in the affairs of the Mormons, the resurrection dodge will be played upon the ignorant, superstitious and fanatical people who compose the Mormon church. This Josephite's statement is to some extent confirmed by a retired army officer who was or the most friendly and intimate terms with Brigham Young. This officer. who viewed the alleged remains of Young, has, it is said, made the asser resemblance to Brigham Young.

THE Russians, says Charles Reade, are barbarians governed by varnished savages. They are picture-worshipping idolators and cowardly murderers. The Russian peasant is a silly, improvident brute, who has been selling his summer labor in winoutwitted. The great thing is to get the

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ne occured at a ew Sundays ago. the church as a he man jokingly and said he was tupid policeman e trouble in the is to give him a , "Come right in n to a pew and as to say, "Help other man in the ister expression. and he supposed anted arrested so the arm and told e deacon turnad though to get atook him by the out in the aisle. inking the police. to get away, but Many of the conleacon had been and some of them d helped the offiving at the locke man who told the church, and e was against the t know; so the , and he didn't soner was asked he didn't know.

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This officer.

lillies. require but should be pla In fall, cover thea. The following are desirable Auratum, the famous gold-banded my be considered endless. The Royal Hortifrom Japan, which only a few years ago sold at \$5 each; Candidum, the old. common white, but still one of the best: Brownii, trumpet-shaped, rich purple on the outside, cream-white within; Lancifolium album, white; Rubrum, white and red; and Eximium, large white flower of exquisite shape. - Libby's Flower Garden.

THE tuberose is one of the most desirable of our summer-flowering bulbs. It is always best to procure your plants of a reliable florist. If you rely upon those which are produced about the old bulbs, you may be disappointed in bloom, for a bulb must be two years old, and then home-grown ones often fail. Those which an honest florist will send you can be depended on for flowers the first season. The pearl variety is best, Procure your bulbs early, plant in pots or boxes, as soon as received, and do not put them in the ground until warm weather is a certainty. For bouquets they are unexceptionally fine, and no flower is more fragrant. They delight in a light, rich soil. To flower satisfactorily they must be started early.

THE gladiolus is a general favorite. The flowers are almost every desirable color, scarlet, white, crimson, striped, blotched and spotted. The bulbs should be set about ten inches apart in a deep, rich soil. The flower-stalks must be secured to stakes, or there is danger of their being broken by wind. One bulb will often produce several spikes of bloom. They are of such easy culture, and so effective, that no garden can afford to be without them. place over winter. Unnamed sorts are sold cheaply, and are generally as satisfact. ory as the named varieties, which bring high prices. The gladiolus gives the best satisfaction when planted in groups.

The dahlia is a popular flower, but it must have careful treatment to give much satisfaction at the North. It should be started into growth early in spring in pots or bexes. The ground into which it is to be transplanted should be spaded to a depth of eighteen inches at least; two feet is better. You cannot make it too rich. When the plant is well established begin a regular treatment of mulching. Never let the earth become very dry about the plants if you want fine flowers. Use all the soapsuds which wash-day furnishes upon them. If you keep them well watered, in rich soil, and start them early, they will make a grand display during the late summer months. There are two classes, one growing tall, the other being dwarf. The flowers of the dwarf kinds are large and fine; for many locations these are preferable to the larger ones. The tubers can be taken up in fall, before hard frosts, and kept in the cellar. There are so many kinds that one is perplexed in making a choice of a few bulbs. But, select as you may, you are sure to get be kept over winter in bran or sawdust.

THE Canadian Horticulturist says that most people make a mistake in trying to grow climbing plants. They put up the most unnatural things for them to twine or ing, and otherwise fixing their climbers all the time, when, if they paid some attention to these plants in a state of nature, they rels. would learn a lesson. A few straight sticks, if placed upright in the ground amongst twining plants, will lead them up to other things, so that they can twine and grow higher. A barbed wire fence can be made pretty if morning glories, or even the Echinocystis (wild cucumber), is sown along it, and a few sticks put so that the little plants can reach the wires above them: The best thing for making a fence of in a garden, to be ornamental, or for climbers or twiners to grow upon, is wire netting, with about four-inches meshes. This can be bought for about fifty cents a vard, and yard wide. It makes an elegant low fence if everlasting or sweet peas are sown along it; or it is improved by mixing in the taller kinds of nasturtiums or Ipomea coccinea (scarlet morning glory).

Herticulture at Benton Harbor.

At the last meeting of the Berrien County Horticultural Society at Benton Harber, a paper on pear culture was read by Mr. S. Cook, a brief resume of which, taken from the Benton Harbor Times and Palladium, together with other matters discussed by the Society, we give as follows:

"The pear is justly esteemed one of our most valuable fruits, ranking next to the apple. It is not a native of this continent. but was introduced from Europe, where in some places it is still found growing wild, as also in western Asia and China. The delicious pear of the present day, it seems from history, is quite a different fruit from what it was in the earliest time of the Romans, for although they had many varieties in cultivation, yet Pliny says: 'All pears whatsoever are but a heavy meat, unless they are well boiled or baked.' From China, several years ago, the Chinese sand pear was brought to this country-a very hardy, vigorous tree, which it is claimed has so far perfectly resisted the attacks of the 'fire blight.' A few of our best pears have been hybridized by these strong, vigorous growers from China with very satisfactory results, still it is perhaps too soon to decide upon the merits of these hybrids. It seems that the fine qualities of the pear were not developed until about the seventeenth century. To Prof. Von Mons of Belgium, and also Mr. Knight of

subsoil, although it will ite a variety of soils, yet ch alluvial soils should be pear requires but little ie top is properly formed "In order to have the grapes reach market in the best possible condition, and is small. I prefer growing th the head formed low, and particularly when they must be transportissed that it is not as liable to ed to some considerable distance, they

or fifty years that they may almost ago, had over 700 kinds growing in their France have produced the largest number. England, also, has produced some very fine varieties, and, lastly, quite a number of valuable sorts have originated in this country, to which additions are made alof the best: Bartlett, Duchess d'Angouleme, Howell, Louse Bonne, DeJersey, Beurre d'Anjou, Sheldon, Lawrence, Clapp's Favorite, Seckel, Beurre Clairgeau, and among the new varieties, Souvenir Du Congress, the Duchess, Louise Bonne, and Beurre d'Anjou should be grown as dwarfs; Howell and Clapp's Favorite either as dwarfs or standards." Mr. W. A. Brown asked Mr. Cook if

from his own experience and observation he had come to the conclusion that high topped trees were more subject to blights; to which Mr. Cook replied they were. Mr. Cook, in answer to a question about early varieties, said he had not been very successful with them, and thought them objectionable. Mr. Webster inquired what was the most profitable pear, and how to manage Clapp's Favorite to prevent rotting at the core, to which Mr. Cook replied that the Duchess was his most profitable pear, and he always picked the Clapp before it was ripe. Said many pears were better to be picked before they were ripe. In answer to a question about cultivation, In the fall, before hard frosts, lift the Mr. Cook said he preferred to cultivate, did bulbs, dry them off, and store in a cool so early in the season so as to get the growth of the trees early, would advise as far as possible getting a growth of wood late in the season, as there was danger of having the trees injured by the cold. In ket within reach of rail or water comanswer to the inquiry of W. A. Brown about the Doyenne, etc., D. N. Brown and Mr. Oleson both said it was a good grower and producer, and profitable, but the top on the box and open the bottom, ship. Mr. Cook said he spread them, any berries of inferior quality. When the and covered with blankets. Mr. Thresher box is full the bottom is fastened securehad tried bran successfully, and spoke of | ly, and when the dealer opens the box to the way California fruit was shipped in exhibit the fruit to his customers it prescorched bran. Mr. Jones said his exper- sents a fine, attractive appearance. ience with dwarfs was not satisfactory,

he preferred standards. out pear roots and eventually become carry home his fruit, and when properly or, in flavor surpassing it, as the two were not necessary to transport them by railexhibited and compared last fall at the way, and the grewer carries them in his Exposition building, in Chicago. Mr. own wagon to the nearest market. Gurnsey asked if large trees could be safely "It makes considerable difference to the grafted and thus changed to more desiracould be, and Mr. Allen Brunson said old of gathering the fruit he will have expendant a matter to apiarists, viz., how to get rid of it. He says to cure foul brood something good. The tigridia is a pretty flower for summer borders. The bulbs can and large trees could be successfully graited a given sam upon his vineyard, and of it. He says to cure foul broom now if he harvests his fruit and markets speedily and effectually, the fungus must

ing was done. Mr. Thayer wanted to know about the best package for shipping pears. D. N Brown, Capt. Nickerson and Mr. Webster had used berry boxes and cases for the climb up, and they have to be tying, nail- early, small varieties, with good success. For other varieties the Captain advised barrels. Mr. A. Brunson liked half-bar-

The rest of the session was given to the discussion of the blackberry. Capt. Nickerson said he had grown the blackberry for 10 or 12 years, had tried laying them down but was not very successful with them. Mr. Knisley told of an experiment in the use of salt. Had read in some paper that it would cure rust; put some around bushes which were affected with rust; some bushes where he put on a heavy dose were killed, but where a smaller quantity was used it cured them, and they

seemed healthy and all right. A. B. Riford, spoke of salt as, in his opinion, a very desirable fertilizer. Dr. Winans said he had used salt, had not been troubled with rust; has Wilson, Lawton and Western Triumph, thinks the Wilson and consequently had a light crop last season. Mr. Withy had tried raising blackberries and laid them down, but did not succeed, and had discarded the tender va rieties and was now growing those which did not need protection through the winter; spoke favorably of the Western Triumph. W. A. Brown said he was not acquainted with that variety, but did not like the Snyder, and believed the Lawton and soil. Mr. Lord spoke very favorably of salt as a fertilizer, and thought it should be used more generally. Mr. Crooks said

berry. It should be well cut back. Marketing Grapes.

he set 500 Snyder plants 6 years ago, and

has been well pleased with them; they

are early and sell for as much as any other

The Canadian Horticulturist, in speakbe put upon the market, says:

e pear is a strong clay ping berries are passed by, and if sold at last, sold for almost nothing. Were the banana is purely tropical. same grapes brought to market in a clean and attractive condition, they would sell

d by the 'blight' as a tree that should be gathered only when they are pruned high. The varieties of dry, the clusters cut carefully from the r have so multiplied within the last vine and laid into shallow baskets without handling more than is absolutely necessary, so as to preserve as much of the cultural Society of London, several years bloom upon the berries as possible. They should not be piled up, but kept spread experimental grounds. Of the valuable out thinly, so that the weight of the fruit varieties of the pear, Belgium (which has shall not break the berries beneath. After been called the Eden of the pear tree) and gathering, they should be taken to some cool, well aired room for two or three days, and some of the superfluous moisture allowed to evaporate. This will toughen the skins so that they will not burst so easily upon being slightly pressed. The most every year. Among the number of clusters should be lifted up carefully by varieties to plant I will only name a few the stem, and all unripe or defective, bruised or broken berries cut off with sharp pointed scissors. They may now be laid into the boxes in which they are to be transported to market. These boxes should not be large nor deep, but shallow, and make to hold only a few pounds. The best boxes for this purpose are made of a thin veneer of elm, whitewood or basswood. They are made of various forms and sizes, some are round and some are square. I prefer the square form, for the reason that they can be packed more compactly into a case, and a given weight of fruit will occupy less space. The grapes should be packed in these boxes as compactly as possible without breaking any of the berries, and so that when the hid is closed upon them they will be lightly pressed. This will prevent the fruit from be made so that these boxes when filled will fit snugly into them, and made as light as is compatible with the needed strength, and of a size that a man can handle one of them without effort when filled with the boxes of fruit. When these cases are filled and closed, there should be no space for the boxes of fruit to rattle about, but each box should be held firmly in its place. In this condition the grapes can be sent to any marmunication, and will arrive in good con-

dition and sell for the best price. "It is usual in filling these boxes to fasten must be picked and marketed promptly, as and then pack the finest looking and most it would not keep. Mr. Knisely asked the showy clusters first, using small clusters if best manner of keeping pears till ready to need be in filling up, but not putting in

"When these boxes are properly made they are very light, and are sold by weight Mr. Cook said he would advise setting with the fruit. In this way the purchaser dwarfs deep enough so they would throw has a convenient package in which to standard trees. The Souvenir Du Congress | regulated will have paid the cost of the should be double worked. W. A. Brown box. Frequently these boxes will be told of the favorable showing our fruit found convenient, and to secure the sale of made with California fruit in size and col- the fruit at a better price, even when it is

has an acre of grapes, yielding him say only three tons, or six thousand pounds, the difference between four and six cents per pound is one hundred and twenty dollars, which will pay for considerable extra labor, a great deal more than the cost of the difference between careful and slovenly harvesting."

The Palmetto Tree.

Eli Perkins has been visiting Florida and writes back to the New York

"The palmetto tree is a queer tree. It is a salt water tree. That is, it only thrives in perfection where it can catch the salt water current under it. There is one solitary palmetto tree in the city of Charleston, but the citizens often carry buckets of salt seawater and throw it around its roots. The palmetto grows as high as 50 or 60 feet It is as straight as an arrow. Cut a liberty pole off 60 feet from the ground does the best, has usually practiced laying and then bore 200 inch holes within a the bushes down, did not do so a year ago space of two feet of the top and stick in them 200 new brooms painted green and you would have a very fair are to be seen in all our greenhouses the spring. In the fall, those that I "If grapes are torn roughly from the do not want for hall decoration I shall

the pineapple and orange tree. The

"There are millions of acres of scrub palmettos or saw-leaf palmettos in without trouble at the full market price. Florida. They are simple scrub, with palm-leaf fans growing out of them from three to six feet high. It has been found out that this scrub palmetto contains a fine wood fibre. They are now establishing paper factories in Florida to work it into paper. The strong Chinese paper is said to be made from the scub palmetto. A lady in St. Augustine employs over 100 girls making men and women's hats from the leaves. They are bleached almost white, and when braided to NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS.

Artificial Port Wine. Dr. Collenette, a Jersey physician of temperance principles, lately gave a lecture on the "Manufacture of Old Crusted Port." One of the audience was requested to purchase from a local wine merchant of repute, a bottle of port, for which he paid six shillings. This, with cobwebs, etc., was deposited on the lecturer's table. Dr. Collenette then stated he would, in the course of a few minutes, produce a similar article at a cost of five farthings. A judge -a gentleman said to be well qualifiedwas then elected by the meeting. A committee was chosen to come on to the platform and witness the operation: this consisted of weighing out ingredients. The basis of the composition was cider; bullock's blood was used for a rich tawny color, tartaric acid to give age, cream of tartar mixed with gum water was then smeared on the inside of the bottle and shaking about in the boxes. Cases should gave a beautiful crust. Outside, cobwebs with dust and whitewash were applied to give an ancient look, and the bottle was stopped with a well-stained cork. The expert was introduced, and tasted a glass from each bottle, declaring, with a knowing wink at the audience, that the wine a lo Collegette was the genuine article: the temperance audience of course applauded to

Horticultural Notes.

A VINEYARD of 50 acres in New Jersey, in 1880 marketed 80 tons of grapes and in 1881 a larger amount. Estimating the grapes to be worth three cents per pound at the vinevard, the income from the 150,000 pourd; would be \$4,500, or \$96 per acre, with less than half the labor required to grow an acre of wheat or corn.

In increasing horseradish beds from cutings, a small piece of the top or crown musibe attached to each piece planted. Set these pieces about a foot or fifteen inches apart each way, and an inch or two below the surface, and a bed from eight to twelve feet square will supply an ordinary family with all they want. A bed will last also, indefinitely. We have been using from ours over forty years, and it is about as inexhaustible as ever, with very little manuring and a cleaning out of the weeds once or twice a year.

Apiarian.

Foul Brood.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, after speaking of the appearance of ble varieties. Mr. Cook said young trees per pound for his grapes. Up to the day etc, gets down to what is quite as importafterwards; many trees were spoiled by his crop in such a way that it sells for only having too much trimming after the graft-four cents per pound, when he might have having too much trimming after the graft- four cents per pound, when he might have disease the spores must either be killed or got six cents, he is a great loser. If he confined. The substance that will kill the fungus and spores the most readily, without injury to the bees, is salicylic acid. In curing foul brood with this acid, a contributor to the Bienen Zeitung proceeded as box, and the box covered with a cloth dipped into a solution of one per cent. salicylic acid and ninety-nine per cent. water. The combs, being free from bees, were placed in a box and covered with a cloth in the same manner as the bees. Having done this, the vacant hive was cleansed by scrubbing it with a solution of salicylic acid; one part acid to ten parts of alcohol being used. The hive was then scraped with pieces of broken glass, and then given another washing. The spot upon which the hive had stood, and every surrounding object, were treated in this same manner.

The spot of Cleveland, says about Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment: I have used scores of Pile Cures, and it affords me pleasure to say that I have never found anything which gave such immediate and permaner.

After this the hive was left upon its accustomed stand, and attention turned to cleaning the combs. They were first uncapped and then hung singly in a zinc lined box containing a solution of one part salicylic acid and ten parts alcohol, where they were allowed to remain about a minute, when they were emptied with the extractor. After this the combs were idea of a palmetto. In reality the pal- assorted, and those containing much pollen metto is about twice the size of a tele- were cut out, and such as had only a few graph pole, with the upper end stuck | cells of pollen were freed of them by digfull of large, long-stemmed palm-leaf ging them out. Now the combs were once fans. The trunk of the palmetto is more immersed in the acid and alcohol just as large when it is four years old solution, then emptied with the extractor as when it is 40. It simply lifts itself and returned to the hive. The box containup from the ground, its top growing ing the bees was now immersed, bees and tatinny was good but suffered from the rust, thinks this rust is caused by a worm that works on the roots, or at the crown of the plants. Do Wilson will be seen and the seen and the seen and, where you will see forests of them, from the little stubs a low limited all, in a solution of salicylic acid, one part to 100 parts of water, for about 10 seconds, after which they were exposed to the sun and the plants. of the plants. Dr. Winans said all canes foot highand a foot in diameter, up to were given another bath, and as soon as bound while flexible. Scrub palmettos was changed daily. While in confinement the bees were given water, and thinned plete."

ment of this fruit in beauty and flavor. market, no wonder that the bruised, drip- They will stand a light frost. So will a new hive filled with sheets of comb to cure them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW 1 ORNAMENTAL TREES FRU & SHRUBS, ROSES. 1882

Besides the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., in the U.S., we offer many Choice Novelties, New Abridged Catalogue mailed free to all who apply. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

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f7-10i LOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY, 13 07 600 ACRES! { Estab'd } Priced Catalogue for Spring { 1882. } 1882 mailed free. Send for it. SIDNEY TUTTLE. Agt, Bloomington, Illinois

SEEDS

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A sure Cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching as follows: The hive was carried into a and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by closed room; the bees were brushed into a Dr. William, (an Indian remedy,) called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single by White the transfer of the t instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, par-ticularly at night after getting warm in bed, acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for

piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else. Read what the Hon. J. M. Coffinberry, nent relief as Dr. William's Indian Oint

For sale by all druggists or mailed on receipt of price, \$100. Farrand, Willi-ams & Co., Wholesale Agents, Detroit, Mich

HENRY BROS., Prop'rs., 63 Vesey Street, NEW YORK CITY.

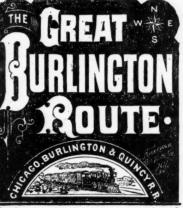
foundation, and feeding the bees honey, to each quart of which had been added 16 grs. salicylic acid. and 16 grs. of sods borax. The old frames and combs are burned, and the old hives disinfected. The feeding is kept up until the foundation s drawn out and filled with honey and brood. There is no doubt that salicylic acid will destroy the fungus and spores of foul brood, and the reason why some beekeepers have failed in currog the disease by its use, is probably because their methods lacked thoroughness.

Foul brood has many times been cured which had the enlargement caused by the the giant 60 feet in height. They are they became dry they were returned to by brushing the bees into an empty hive insect should be cut out and burned, as he really a palm tree. They are called the hive. The bees were now confined to or box, and allowing them to remain withhad found by so doing the insect was des- palms in India and on the tropical their hive, with the exception of being out food at least 24 hours, in order that troyed and its ravages lessened; did not islands. The ordinary palm-leaf fans allowed access to a wire-cage, about 18 the honey they have with them may be think Snyder will do well on sandy, poor are made from the scrub palmetto, or inches square, that was placed in front of entirely consumed; when they are given a palm, of which there are millions of the hive. Below the bottom of the cage new hive, filled with healthy combs or acres in Florida. The green leaf is was placed a sheet of paper, to serve as a comb foundation. The portions of the simply cut off and pressed so as to dry receptacle for the excrements and impuri- combs that contain brood may be cut out straight. Then it is steamed and ties carried out by the bees, which paper and buried, and the remainder melted up into wax. The honey from a foul brood stock can be made safe for feeding by in the north. They are a bulb, and honey mixed with a little of the salicylic thoroughly boiling and skimming it. All will dry up and then grow up again. I have ordered a harrel of bulbs which I have ordered a barrel of bulbs which I allowed to fly, "and, in every case," says them with a solution of salicylic acid and allowed to fly, "and, in every case," says The Canadian Horticulturist, in speaking of the manner in which grapes should shall plant in my New York yard in the experimenter, "the cure was comalcohol. When only a few colonies in an apiary are found diseased, it is better, Mr. C. F. Muth, of Cincinnati, O., who perhaps, to burn or bury them, rather than vines, tossed into two bushel baskets and cover with straw and dirt, keeping the has considerable experience with foul to run the risk of communicating the dis-England, we are indebted for the improve- hurried in a lumber wagon to the nearest root and bulb from the heavy freeze. brood, cures it by brushing the bees into ease to the other colonies while attempting



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The Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, in Chancery. At a session of said court, held at Detroit, on the thirteenth day of Angust, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine, present Hon. Cornelius J. Reilly, Circuit Judge. Nancy R. Bottum, vs. The Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, William Fleming, George D. Bulen and Charlotte A. Warwick. It satisfactorly appearing to this Court that the defendants, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company (a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Indiana) and the defendant william Fleming, are non-residents of this State on motion of Griffin & Dickinson, solicitors for the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant corporation, the Clark & Rhinesmith Lumber Company, and said defendant, William Fleming, appear and answer the bill of complaint in this cause within three months from the date of this order.

CORNELIUS J. REILLY.

GRIFFIN & DICKINSON. Circuit Judge. Solicitors for Complainant.

28-6t

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cot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.

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Trains run by Detroit time. On and after unday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart is follows:

The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 F. M. and the 9:20 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

Canada southern railway. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time. BUFFALO TRAINS.

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DETROIT, Nov 7, 1881

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-Depot Foot of Third Street. Ticket office 154 Jefferson Avenue and in Depot.

All Trains run on Detroit Time. Bay City & Saginaw Mail... *11:40 a m Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m Bay City & Saginaw Exp *10:30 p m Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:30 a m *11:55 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Car *Daily except Sundays C. A. WARREN, P. & T. Agt.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-October 16, 1881.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows:
Frains Leave.
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Frains Arrive—

Through Mail, 5:20 p. m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m Night Express, 10:30 p. m. Holly Express, 8:00 A. m. T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit. DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH

On and after Sunday, June 19, 1831, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows Going West Going Eas

| P. M. A. M. P. M Sheridan 8:45 4:35 2:34

Stanton 9:02 4:55 2:44

Edmore Junction 9:07 5:20 2:55

A train also leaves Detroit at 1:45 a.m. erriving at Howard City at 11.55 noon; returning leaves Howard City at 9:40 a.m., arriving at Detroit at 4:30 p.m.

Detroit, with Railroads diverging, Plymouth, with Filmt & Pere Marquette R.y. Howard City, with Grand Rapids & Indians R. R.

R. R.
B. MULLIKEN
Gen'l Supt.
Detroit
Gen'l Pass. Agt

DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-

To take effect May 23, 1881. TRAINS WESTWRD.

TRAINS WESTWRD.

Ev'g Exp. Accom.

Ev'g Exp. 7.00 a.m.

7.00 a.m.

7.15 p.m. 8.30 a.m.

Saline. 7.42 9.00 9.00 9.17

Manchester. 8.17 9.35 8 9.17

Manchester. 8.17 10.08 11.00 9.32 11.00 9.11

TRAINS EASTWAND.

Detroit Exp. Detroit Exp. Accom.

TRAINS EASTWAND.

Detroit Exp. Accom.

Hillsdale 4.10 9.59 11.20 9.10

TRAINS EASTWAND.

Detroit Exp. Accom.

Hillsdale 5.10 8 3.00

Fort Wayne& Jackson R.R THE SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, r cluding Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cin-cinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Commencing Monday, Dec. 16th, 1881, trains ill leave as follows:

11 50 a. m 4 05 p. m. 5 22 7 00 p. m. 9 30 a. m. All trains daily except Sunday, Accommodation south from Waterloo on Mondays, not Sudnays

7 5 Lovely FRENCH CHROMO Cards with M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pae'r Agt General Superintendent.

MICHIGANFARMER

State Journal of Agriculture.

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State Journal of Agriculture DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1882

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized sub scription agent of the Michigan Farmer, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been only 26,750 bu, while the ship nents were 189,334 bu. The visible supply of this grain on March 11 was 14,452,348 bu. against 23,383,090 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease in the amount in sight the previous week of 1,666,171 bu. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 530, 218 bu, against 405,110 bu the previous week, and 1.159.905 bu the corresponding week in 1881. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 920,480 bu. against 1,822,773 bu the previous week and for the last eight weeks 5,660,089 bu, against 11,853,580 bu for the corresponding eight weeks last year. The stocks of 521 to 53c per bu, No. 2 do at 52c, and wheat held in this city on Saturday last No. 1 mixed at 49c. Chicago reports a footed up 382,863 bu. against 885,398 bu, at the same date in 1891.

The past week has been quite an active at 44c for fresh receipts and 41%c for regone in the grain trade, and the markets ular. In futures quotations were 41%c for have ruled stronger and higher on both sides of the Atlantic. The shortening up In New York No. 1 white are quoted at of the visible supply in this country by 561c, No. 2 white 521c, No. 3 white 52c, some two and a half millions of bushels in and No. 2 Chicago mixed at 50 c. The the past two weeks, and of 1,220,000 bu. in stocks at all points are below those held the amount on passage to the United last season, and the decrease in the visible Kingdom, has naturally caused dealers to supply during the week has been over feel some anxiety about future supplies, and 260,000 bu. The prospect is good for a added considerable strength to the views strong market in this grain. of holders, who were enabled to push up prices of spot wheat in this market 31c per bu, above those ruling a week ago. The bad roads, and the apparent determination of those who have wheat in the country to hold for an advance, the scarcity of wheat of good quality in the west, the greater activity and higher prices demanded for all coarse grains, combined to advance values which would prove reliable. In New York in wheat.

On Monday of last week No. 1 white closed at \$1 26, with a steady feeling, and there was a gradual advance until on holders would accept but little is being Saturday No. 1 closed at \$1 29, with done by shippers. The Commercial Bulquite an active demand. Yesterday the market was again higher

at the opening, and under favorable advices from home and foreign markets kept appreciating until at the close No. 1 white was firm at \$1 301. Other grades made no record.

The follow closing prices of wheat from March to March 20th:

exti		No. ≈	No. 2.
arch 1 0 00	1 211/4	0 00	0 00
2 0 00	1 221/4	0 00	0 00
4 9 0 00		0 00	0 00
4 4 0 00		0 00	0 00
" 6 0 00	1 23	0 00	1 2416
" 7 0 00	1 211/4	1 20	1 2416
* 8 0 00	1 2214	0 00	0 00
" 9 0 00	1 24	1 20	1 2516
" 10 0 00	1 2516	1 23	0 00
" 11 0 00	1 2514	0 00	0 00
" 13 0 00	1 26	0 00	0 00
" 14 0 00	1 261/4	0 00	0 00
" 15 0 00		1 23	1 2916
" 16 0 00		0 00	0 00
* 17 0 00	1 2714	1 25	0 00
** 18 0 00		0 00	0 00
" 20 0 00	1 201/2	0 00	0 00

The causes that are operating to advance prices are the very short receipts, partially owing to bad roads and also to the fact that farmers are not inclined to accept present rates. But the most potent factor is probably the war feeling in Europe and the great likelihood of a quarrel between Russia and Austria over the question of the latter's gobbling up Bosnia and Herzegovina. There is also a very bitter feeling existing between the Russian and German governments, and the recent utterances of Skobeloff undoubtedly gave voice to the opinions of the majority of Russians. As the dealers in Great Britain and on the continent have been buying only to meet present necessities, the mere idea of trouble has scared them into purchasing more heavily, while at the same time shipments have been much lighter. This will account for the increased firmness and activity in the British markets. Most dealers look upon it as a mere spurt, while others think prices will keep up until European affairs are settled and the growing crop beyond danger.

The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with

Mar	ch 20. March 13.
APIH	1 311/4 1.26%
May	1 3134 . 1 261/6
June	1 80% 1 24%
July	1 2634 1 2136
August	1 1334 . 0 00
The following to bloom in the	

The following table will show the prices of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those of one week previous:

March 10 13s, 9 d, 10s, 9 d.

THERE are three firms at Easton, Pa., en gaged in the manufacture of "mineral pulp" for the adulteration of flour, sugar and other household commodities. One firm declared, recently, that their concern turned out 15 tons a day. About 20 pounds are mixed with one barrel of flour. The proprietor said there was nothing wrong about it. The pulp was made out of pure rock, weighs heavy, and is a great help in cheapening flour and sugar. The profit CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 20,068 bu, and the shipments were 12,607 bu. The visible supply in the country on March 11 amounted to 12,-928,173 bu, against 14,757,954 bu at the same date last year. The exports for Europe for the past eight weeks were 4,361,397 bu against 8,626,560 bu, for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows a decrease the past week of 1,272,046 bu. The amount of this grain held in store here on Saturday last was 18,754 bu, against 6,606 bu. at the same date in 1881. The market has been strong and active the past week, with inquiries not all answered. Prices have advanced to 71c per bu bid for No. 2 mixed, with olders not willing to accept those figures. The Chicago market was excited on Saturday, with sharp fluctuations in values. At the close quotations were lower than ou the day previous, and spot was quoted at 601c per bu for regular and 631c for fresh receipts. Futures were active, and closed at 61 to 63c for April delivery, 661 to 68c for May, and 66 to 674c for June. The circulation of rumors that the weevil had appeared in the bins in certain elevators caused the weak feeling, which will probably be overcome this week, as the foreign markets are all firm and advancing. At Toledo corn was quoted quiet at 69% to 72c per bu for high mixed; and 681c for No. 2. In Liverpool corn is quoted active and higher, 6s. 5d. for mixed, and 6s. 2d. for new do.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 9,893 bu, and the shipments were only 852 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on March 11 was 2,022,885 bu against 3,464.688 bu at the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 9,276 bu. against 11 070 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. The light receipts and an active inquiry cause a very firm feeling in this grain, and prices are again higher. No. 1 white are in demand at weak market, but at higher prices than at date of our last report. Spot are quoted at March, 42c for April, and 441c for May.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

Hops are dull and neglected, and prices are wholly nominal. It would be difficult to sell at present except on concessions from former prices, but as none are offering, it would be difficult to give quotations the market is in much the same condition. brewers taking few, and the export demand being based on lower prices than those letin says:

"There is an order or two in from the English market for strictly choice goods. The price offered seems unattractive to the holders of the class of goods wanted, and as the buyer will not raise his offer there is very little prospect of a trade. This in stance is a fair sample of the policy of English buyers. They want fine goods coarse combing, pulled. Wherever wools at a low price, and not finding them on satisfactory terms, seem content to await future developments. Brewers continue to buy spacingly, and seldom offer more than 24c cash or its equivalent for choice goods. The market is thus an unfavorable one to sellers, and local dealers find no margin in paying over 20 to 22c for a fair

brewing quality. Quotations in that market are as

Concession	00 0 Maio 2				***
lows:					
N. Y. Stat	e, crop o	f 1881,	choice	2	5 @
do	do		good to p		
do	do	do	fair to go	od 1	8 @ 20
do	crop	of 1880,	good to	prime !	18 @22
do	do	do	ow to fa	ir 1	2 215
do	crop o	f 1879,	fair to ch	oico 1	16 @18
do	old ol	ds	************		8 @15
Eastern, c	rop of 18	81, fair	to choic	e 2	0 @26
Wisconsin	do.		da	5	0 0004

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 10,523 bu, and the shipments were 7,467 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country March 11 was 1.869.803 bu against 2.462.049 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. The amount of barley in store in this city on Saturday last was 4,881 bu, against 10,033 bu at the same date last year. The market is unsettled and generally lower. Quotations range from \$1 80 to \$2 per cental for good to choice samples of State, and malsters would not pay above these figures except where the quality was extra fine. In Chicago the market is quoted at \$1 02 per bu for No. 2, and No. 3 at 78 to 79c.

In New York barley was quiet, with trade mostly confined to supplying immediate wants of brewers and malsters, and prices ranged from \$1 09 per bu for No. 2 Canada to \$1 11 and \$1 12 for No. 1 do. Stocks in that city are reported unusually light for this season of the year. Most of the sales reported are on private terms, and probably higher than the figures furnished by dealers. Milwaukee repor s a firmer market, 894c per bu for sound No. 2, and 77c for No. 3.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 62,366 lbs., and the shipments were 46,883 lbs. The market is not so high as a week ago, and 30c may now be regarded as the top price for choice table butter; while good butter can be got for 28c. The lower grades are not in demand, and sell so irregularly that correct quotations are impossible. The supply of the surplus." really choice butter continues short, though the demand is better met than for some weeks. In Chicago the market is reported quiet and unchanged, with a continued by placing in the market 2,750.299 bbls of scarcity of desirable grades. Fancy this staple, exceeding by nearly 100,000 creamery is quoted at 39 to 41c, fair to bbls. the previously unprecedented yield choice do, 35 to 38c, choice dairy at 33 to of 1880. Of the total, all but 53,000 bbls. 35c, fair to good do 25 to 30c, and common grades at 20 to 23c. In New York the mar- quality. Its manufacture was the work of ket is steadier and stronger for good 121 salt blocks and 4,500 solar covers butter, and holders of desirable stock have having an estimated annual capacity of no difficulty in obtaining an advance over 3,400,000 bbls. The Saginaw Valley

40 to 42c, and fair to good at 35 to 39c. The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday, in its

review of the market says: "Demand continues full enough keep the market pretty well cleaned out of stock and preserve a steady range of values all around, but more especially on fine and choice parcels. Beyond this there is of much interest in the general situation not before noted. Receivers seem to have confidence in the present range of values for some time to come, and are in no view of the cautious character of the demand and the evident determination of ouvers to adhere to the hand to mouth licy, find no warrant to attempt further advance. Some few very choice selections are peddling a trifle above quotations." Quotations for Western in that market

are lower, and closed as follows:	
Western imitation creamery 32	238
Western dairy, choice 83	Ø 6
Western dairy, good to prime 28	@32
Western dairy, ordinary to fair 23	@25
Western factory, June, fine 15	@16
Western factory, general run 13	@14
Western factory, fair to good 25	@30
Western factory, choice current makes 33	@35
Western roll, choice 27	@29

The receipts of cheese in this market the past week were 1,030 lbs, and the shipments were nothing. There is a good demand for choice stock in this market, which keeps prices very steady at current quotations, namely, 141 to 15c per lb. The Chicago market is very quiet, with the trade largely confined to the local demand. Quotations are as follows: Full cream, 121 to 131c; part skim cheddars, choice, 9 to 10c; part skim flat choice 81 to 9c; common to good do, 6 to 71c per lb. In New York the quotations are as follows: Fancy State factory 124 to 13c, choice State factory 12 to 12½c, prime 11 to 11½c, and fair to good, 91 to 101c; prime Ohio flats, 10 to 11c, and best do 12 to 121. These figures are precisely the same as reported a week ago. The local demand in that market is good, but the weakness in foreign markets has kept shippers out of market. The N. Y. Bulletin says:

"On the great bulk of the stock prices remain in the old nominal condition and no positive quotations can be given, but the evidences are that buyers feel no more nclined to submit to the full figures named in some cases by holders than they did at opening of the month. There is a little home trade doing, and outside quota tions are reached on choice mild State factory, but there is seldom any Ohio's ough to exceed 12 c. Fresh cream ery skims in good condition are about steady, but old and early made are neglected

The Liverpool market is quoted dull at 60s. for choice American, against 61s. a

WOOL.

The eastern wool markets do not show any animation, although there is a fair amount of sales reported every week. Prices appear to be steady, but the advance that was generally looked for by holders has not yet taken place. In Boston Michigan X is quoted at 41 to 421c, and in some instances 43c has been realized; No. 1 at 44 to 45c, and No. 2 and common at 33 to 39c. New York X is quoted at 38 to 40c, and sometimes a traction more is realized: No. 1 at 44 to 45c, and No. 2 and common at 30 to 37c. In New York the market i quiet and steady with former prices ruling. The Economist says:

"The week passing in review has not been characterized by any notable feature of striking interest. Business, as a general thing, has been rather quiet, if not dull, but holders, as a rule, have shown no anxiety to realize short of full current values for all choice wools. which is 43 to 44c for good clothing X Ohio fleece, and 44 to 45c for a XX do; 47 to 48c for X, and XX delaine, and 30 to 33c for a are offered at an iota below those they are either consigned stock which holders, in a tight money market, wish to realize upon, or unmerchantable, trashy wools of heavy shrink.

There is no apparent reason for any weakness in wool, especially where it is of good quality, and now that the money market is becoming easier and spring trade opening up with fair prospects a better feeling in wool is quite probable. Of course neither manufacturers nor dealers will be apt to favor any advance so near the time when the new clip is expected, and if an advance does take place it will be simply the result of short stocks and the belief that wool is worth more than is now being paid for it. Walter Brown & Co., of Bos

ton, in their last circular say: "Since the opening of the month the wool trade has continued in much the same state as reported in our last circular, generally quiescent in tone, a hand to mouth policy pursued by manufacturers, and no speculative feeling on the part of dealers

'The course of the market since January 1st, has undoubtedly been a disappoint-ment to all who have had woo's to sell. It was generally anticipated that February would bring a strong demand with a prob ably established advance of 5 per cent, on fine fleeces, instead of which the almost constant expression of feeling by wool lealers was that of a dull market.

'The aggregate of sales for the pas eleven weeks as reported in the paper show an increase over the same period of last year, of twenty-five per cent or 6,000, 000 lbs; the London auctions have been rogressing since February 28th, with strong competition, and prices well main tained; the goods market appears to be in as atisfactory state, with liberal sales for ac ount of manufacturers, and yet in spit of all these features which would natural strengthen the market, values are lower to-day than on the first of Jan., and hold ers will make some concessions rathe than let a customer go away without buy-

ing.
"The reason for this anomalous condition of the market is an unsolved problem the only apparent causes of such a result being possibly the stringent money mar-ket, and a natural tendency to depress prices at the approach of a new clip.

"The demand, such as it is, continue to run principally on fine grades of clothing and delaine wools. Medium and coarse qualities are neglected except at extremely low prices, and it is difficult to see what disposition will be made of the large amount of these wools in the eastern markets, before another clip will add to

MICHIGAN in 1881 maintained its position as the largest salt-producing State, passed the careful State inspection as first prices ruling a week ago; fancy State yielded the greater part of this product it gives on a barrel of flour is about \$1 50. I creamery being quoted at 43c, choice do at but there was considerable contributed

1881 wells were also sunk at Manistee, on the shore of Lake Michigan, into brinecarrying basins beneath the Saginaw reservoir (which is called by geologists the Waverly group), and with successful results. The Upper Pecinsula of Michigan is also disputing Chili's claims as the chief source of the world's supply of copper. The annual yield of its mines in pure metal now rivals that of the ore mines of Chili, and far outstrips the product, past or present, of any of the copper districts of North America, England, the European continent, or Australia. All of the Lake Superior copper is not an ore, but a pure metal. which is marketable after it is freed from the rock in which it is imbedded

Sheep Shearings.

MANCHESTER, March 16.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In the last FARMER D. P. Dewey suggests that the President of the Merino Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association take the liberty to appoint one central or five or six local shearings under the same rules, and make arrangements for one general scouring of wool, etc. I hardly think the President would have a right to do this. The Executive Board might, and it could be called together for that purpose if thought best. The sheep men of Michigan are scattered over too much territory to meet at any one point at the season of the year when young lambs need their especial attention at home. We can heartily endorse local shearings, and are glad these are becoming so common. All sheep shorn at our fairs ought to be shorn in public, under a rule which should require close and even shearing. And we would take this occasion to suggest that the officers of local shearing festivals throughout the State enforce this rule. The scouring of fleeces tells their value for cloth-making, as to pounds. The heavy fleeces reported at shearings are often of but little worth to the manufacturer, and come from sheep that are of no account only to brag over what they sheared. We regret that the committee appointed

at the annual meeting did not secure a change of time of shearing of sheep to be shown at our State Fair. If Michigan sheep are shown at Toledo or Chicago they must compete with sheep shown nearly one month earlier than the rules of the Agricultural societies of this State will allow. A conference of the associations of the different States ought to fix the dates of shearing sheep to compete at the different fairs, then all could have the same chance. Vermont holds a State shearing at Middlebury on the 5th and 6th of April, half a month earlier than this State will allow.

We are glad that our FARMER takes so nuch interest in sheep matters; this is the principal channel of information as to what is going on in our State. Genesee County shows up well on paper, but Southern Michigan shows up fully as well at the fair.

Friend Dewey reports his last year's sales at \$1.940 00; your subscriber would beg leave to report sales of pure bred Merino heep since the third day of last October (five and a half months) that foot up \$5,-548 87; and have on hand at present writing 150 registered sheep. Should we report for the full year this amount would be greatly increased. Prices ranged from \$15 upwards. The Farmers' Club of Manchester and

vicinity are arranging for a sheep shearing festival on or about the 21st of April. Full of Hamburg, Livingston Co., from Feb. 8th, notice will be given. Any one wishing to to Feb. 10th, 1882: see good sheep in Southern Michigan can come then if at no other time. C. M. FELLOWS.

Notes From Lenawee County.

MEDINA, March 15, 1882. To the Editor Michigan Farmer:

As to farm affairs in this neighborhood, will say, as others have from other sections, we have been affoat or in the mud nearly all the time since last fall. But we Farm stock is looking well considering

the open winter, as farmers generally have plenty of feed, which, combined with good breeds, will pay as well as any farming in southern Michigan. On the other hand, the farmer who raises scrubs will have a thin pocketbook, though he feeds well, if he depends wholly on scrubby stock for farm profits. I am wintering about 300 sheep, which are looking well. For the benefit of others I will give some hints of the treatment given them. Always have plenty of water that they may drink when they like without leaving the yards or stable, and salt to lick whenever their appetite craves it, as we have practiced both these suggestions and find them excellent. Our Shorthorns are wintering finely. Respectfully yours, P. W. L.

The Chicago Scales.

GROSSE ISLE, March 15, 1882.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Noticing in your paper of the 7th inst.

on inquiry about the Chicago Scale, I read with considerable satisfaction your reply. I am one of the Chicago Scale Co.'s victims, having purchased a 3-ton scale last spring through the FARMER. The scales have given me entire satisfaction, even if hey cost so little. The very first weigh paid me nearly \$16 on stock sold, and I consider myself a pretty good judge of the weight of live stock.

Wishing the FARMER a long life and prosperity, I remain, Yours truly, JAMES J. LISTER.

THE manipulations of the Chicago chouse of wheat speculators has resulted in a decided squeeze of those who sold April short, and a num! er of them, seeing no escape from the inevitable, decided on last week to accept the situation and square up their contracts. Peter McGeoch, who it will be recalled, has before been conspicuous in "corners," engineered this one. Those who settled did so on a basis of \$1 34, and the amount so far was 2,000,000

from Huron and Iosco counties. During bushels, which, at 10 cents per bushel, the estimated difference, footed up \$200,000 profit to the clique. One man paid \$48,000 for the fun of selling wheat short, and will hereafter be apt to regard that grain as an infernal delusion. Meanwhile the circus is running as usual, and a new trap s being laid for the unwary who put their faith in "options."

The British Grain Trade.

The Mark Lane Express of yesterday, in its review of the British grain markets,

"Wheats are not growing too fast, alhough the weather has been that of May. Farmers' deliveries continue to decrease Fine samples improved 6d to 1s at severa provincial markets, owing to the scarcity nferior samples neglected. Rates in Lon don slightly improved. In foreign, trade began to rally, having touched the lowest point. American red and choice white wheats 3 to 6d better. Supply heavy, one half of it being American. Off coast mar-ket steadier. Sales, nine cargoes during the week, four for the continent. Trade orward, firm, with less on offer. Flour Qualisteady. Foreign in heavy supply. Quality of much of American affoat inferior. Prices steadier but unimproved. Barley luggish and rates drooping. Foreign dull and slow of sale. In oats, demand nominal at unchanged rates. Foreign quiet. In maize, mixed American improved 1s 6d n London and Liverpool."

Michigan Crop Report, March 1, 1882.

The Secretary of State has sent us a report of the prospects of the growing wheat crop. He says that for this report returns have been received from 1.041 crop correspondents, rep. esenting 750 townships. Six hundred and orty-nine of these returns are from 426 ownships in the southern four tiers of cour.

The estimates, almost without exception. show the condition of wheat, the condition of cattle and sheep, and the prospect for apples and peaches, better than one year ago, In only three counties-Alpena, Delta, and Gladwin-do the wheat prospects seem to be less promising. The total area in wheat n these counties in May, 1881, was only 821 acres. The condition of wheat in the southern four tiers of counties is estimated at from 12 per cent better in St. Clair, to 141 per cent betterin St. Joseph county, where the crop in 1881 was almost a total failure. The average for the 28 counties in the southern four tiers is 43 per cent, and for the entire State 33 per cent. better than on March 1, 1881.

In addition to the returns made by crop correspondents, reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed during the nonths of January and February, at 431 elevators and flouring mills, or about two-thirds of the whole number in the State, as shown by the list in this office. The whole number of bushels marketed, as shown by the reports. is 2,885,235, of which 669,487 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 915,333 bushels in the second tier. 422,767 bushels in the third tier, 607,505 bushels in the fourth tier, and 270,153 bushels in the remaining countles of the State. At 56 elevators and mills, or 13 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been re ceived, there was no wheat marketed during the months named.

Stock Notes.

MR. JOHN MOORE, of Milford, writes u that his Shorthorn cow Bell Duchess, dropped a bull calf on the 12th inst, which weighed 9% lbs. The calf is sired by Duke of Lexington 35163, he by imp. Duke of Underedge (22946), and is a deep red with a white star on face and two small white marks on each flank. Mr. Moore wants to know who can make a better showing.

Sales of sheep from the flock of Wm. Ball,

A. W. Baker, 1 ram, \$100; L. W. & O. Barnes A. W. Baker, I rain, \$100; L. W. & C. Barnes, \$900; Byron, Shiawassee Co., 10 ram lambs, \$900; Wm. Gage, Novi,25 ewes, \$400; also 14 lambs, \$175; C. B. Angell, Forest Hill. Grattot Co., 4 ewes \$150; one ram, \$100; George and T. Phelps, Dexter, one ram, \$75; J. J. Jones, Hillsdale, one ram, \$60; C. Malloy, Crooked Hillsdale, one ram, \$00; C. Malloy, Crooked Creek, Ind, one ram, \$90; C. Backus, Williamson, one ram, \$150; E. J. Cowan, Angola, Ind., one ram, \$100; Van Geisen Bros., Clinton, one ram, \$250; Wm. Duncan, Plymouth, one ram, \$100; Sol. Hatch, Charlotte, one ram, one ram, \$100; Sol. Haten, Charlotte, one ram, \$90; Amos Fox, Potterville, two ewes, \$75; one ram, \$65; L. W. & O. Barnes, Byron, 13 ram lambs, \$225; Seward Chaffee, Byron, \$14 wassec Co, 12 ewe lambs, \$240, and 10 ram lambs, \$300; G. H. Eddy, one ram, \$70. nearly all the time since last fall. But we are thankful we have missed the northern fires and southern floods. Wheat on the ground looks fair, but not extra, and the success of the coming crop depends largely upon the next six weeks, as I think that the most critical time of its growth.

Extra stock is looking well considering Harris, Pinckney, one ram, \$45; I. P. Smith, Rives Junction, 10 ewe lambs, \$250; John Chil-Rives Junction, 10 ewe lambs, \$250; John Chilson, Hanover, 6 yearling ewes and 4 ewe lambs, \$430, and 10 ram lambs, \$190; John McCrossen, Pinckney, one ram, \$30; L. K. Beach, Howell, one ram, \$50; E. A. Hubbell, Hartland, 4 ewes, \$300; W. H. Fisk, Johnstown, Barry Co., 10 ewes, \$500, and 3 rams, \$225; J. W. Newberg, Hanover, 14 ewe lambs, \$720; S. S. Brewster, Hanover, one ram, \$250; J. M. Moore, Brooklyn, one ram lamb, \$300, and 6 ram lambs, \$100; Rudolph Ketchum, Cohoctah, 3 ewes, \$120; W. E. Boyden. Delhi Cohoctah, 3 ewes, \$120; W. E. Boyden. Delhi Cohoctah, 3 ewes, \$120; W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, 24 ewes, \$1,200; E. J. & E. W. Hardy, Oceola, Mich., 20 ewes, \$1,200. Total, \$10,505.

THE Secretary of War estimates that about 85,000 persons have been rendered destitute by the overflow of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Of these 30,000 are accredited to the State of Mississippi, 20,000 to Arkansas, and 25,000 to Louisiana. It is believed that the necessity for relief will continue from thirty to sixty days. The latest reports show the situation to be growing worse. 'The water is still rising. thousands of cattle and horses are perishing, and their dead bodies are to be seen floating in all directions. Other breaks in the levees are sure to result if the water rises any higher. The loss of property cannot be estimated, and it is feared hundreds of persons have perished also. Heavy rainstorms are reported in Kentucky and Missouri.

THE first annual shearing of the Vermont Merino Sheep Shearing Association is to be held at Middlebury April 5 and 6. This association was organized February 15th, 1842, and its officers are as follows: President, J. L. Buttolph; Vice-Presidents, V. Rich and E. N. Bissell; Secretary, Harrison F. Dean; Treasurer, L. E. Moore. The Board of Directors are M. B. Williamson, L. P. Clark, Fred Farrington, H. C. Burwell, E. G. Farnham, John H. Sprague and Geo. Hammond.

H. S. Anderson, of the Cayuga Lake Nurseries at Union Springs, N. Y., sends his annual catalogue of new strawberries and other nursery stock, which is sent free to all applicants.

Horses 400 Years to find that in 1435 the gave carrots to her horse price of horses in Englan Edward I., was from £1 St. Louis returned from h Abbot of Cluny presented to Queen each a horse, the val Joinville estimated at 500 livres of English money. In Henry horses were shod with felt; St mentioned this in "Lear."

Ir now appears that William Brown i the name of the man who assailed the memory of Garfield in an article recently published in the Washington Post, signed with singular unfitness "Justice," and attributed to some friends of Gen. Grant. Brown was a Blaine delegate to the Chicago convention from the state of Kentucky, and voted for him 36 times.

J. M. NORTON, the artist, is now in thi State taking sketches of sheep to appear in the forthcoming volume of the Register. Engravings of single figures on five inch plate cost, all complete, \$35. Groups of three or seven, in plate, \$50. Orders for work may be addressed to him at Ypsilanti, Mich., for one week.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Judge Josiah Turner, of Owosso, has been appointed Consular Agent at Amherstburg,

Mrs. McHugh obtained \$1.525 from the city of Marshall for injuries sustained by a defective sidewalk, last week. Saline has butter to sell, a recent shipmen

from that village included 148 tubs, weighing 5,555 lbs. and worth \$1,500. The Hastings Banner says people in that

place are afflicted with a contagious distemper seemingly allied to "pinkeye." The treasurer of Hampton, the "banner township of Bay County, is a defaulter to the extent of \$900, and has "skipped."

Farmers who have called upon the editor of the Ypstlanti Commercial recently, report wheat as "O. K." in that vicinity. Thirty-five members were present at the

opening of the annual meeting of the State Press Association at Lansing, on the 15th. Grand Raids Eagle: Andrew Guest of Caledonia, got intoxicated, was unable reach his home, and died of exposure Crystal Lake, a village near Stanton, Mont-

calm County, had a fire on the 14th inst. which destroyed four of the business house of the place. Frank Dusenbury, a brakeman on the F. W & J. road, was killed at Horton on the night of the 13th. He missed his hold and fel ander the train.

Ann Arbor Courier: C. Cornwell & Son and T. Birkett, of Bass Lake, have gone into company for the purpose of building a paper nill at Hudson.

J. M. Allen, formerly connected with the Christlan Advocate, of this city, has purchasd an entire new outfit, and will straightway ssue the Dexter Sun. On the 15th, a Grand Rapids drug clerk sold Mrs. H. Randall, of Ottawa County, opium by mistake for pulverized rhubarb, and the blunder cost the woman her life.

A farm belonging to James Tobles, a farm er living a little southeast of Lansing, burned on the 17th, and with it 17 cows, two horses and a number of young cattle.

Thomas Conn, of Bay City, on the 16th, while intoxleated, took a nap on the street-eartrack, was run over, had a leg fractured and died next day of his injuries. The passage of the bill authorizing the cit

f Owosso to borrow money to build a cour couse, has waked up the people of Corunna and a county seat war is imminent. Saginaw Herald: A company to be known

Sagmaw Hersig: A company to be known as the Michigan Axe and Tool Company, was organized in East Sagmaw on the 16th, with \$50,000 capital. C. M. Hill is president.

The Clancy Iron Mining Company, of Grand Rapids, filed articles of association on the 13th, with a capital of \$500,000. They will operate upon 160 acres of land in Marquette

County. Holly Register: An agricultural society a Holly is now an established fact. Thirt; shares of \$100 each will be issued and almos

the entire amount has been subscribed for by the citizens. Robert Navarre, of Newport, Monroe County, has sued Father Gauthier, pastor of the Ro-man Catholic Church at that place, for slan-

der, and thinks his character has been damage \$10,000 worth. The Lowell Journal echoes Samuel Weller's advice: "Beware of vidders, Sammy, my son," warning people against a woman trav-cling through the State, telling a pitiful story,

and trading on the sympathies of the people Pontiac Gazette: C. A. Nisbett and C. H. Chapman were arrested on a charge of counterfeiting on the 15th, and taken to Detroit where upon examination Chapman was hon-orably discharged and Nisbett held in \$2,500

Bay City Tribune: John Mitchie, a promis ent resident of Kawkawlin township, was found dead on the railroad track on the morning of the 14th, about one and a half miles from his residence. Foul play is sus ected. Kalamazoo Gazette: Preparations are being

made to raise celery more extensively than ever this season, over 200 acres being devoted to this vegetable. It is estimated that the amount of land will produce at least one mil It is estimated that this At Vassar It is stated that there is a vein of coal five feet thick, underlying the lands in that vicinity, and not over 70 or 80 feet from the surface. A company of citizens will take hold of the matter, and a shaft five feet

square will shortly be sunk. Ionia Standard: John Van Slyke, of this city died very suddenly on the 12th, and suspicious of foul play are entertained. On the post-mortem an artery leading to the heart was found ruptured, and the stomach was sent to Ann Arbor for examination.

A man named John Ruddy, of Springfield township, Oakiand County, has been arrested in London, Ont., charged with knowing more than he ought to of the death of James Water living near London, with who he had had some trouble. On the evening of the 16th the cornice on one side of Welch's hotel at Portland, fell

from its place to the ground, severely injur-ing two ladies who were passing at the time. The hotel was put up a year ago, and the cornice was frequently remarked to be topheavy. Lansing Republican: The Tile and Drain

Prof. Carpenter, of this State, J. J. W. Bill-ingsley, of Indiana, and W. C. H. Harris read papers on the various aspects of the drainage Midland Republican: The body of Stephe Berry, of East Saginaw, was found on the F. & P. M. track near this place, on the 14th. He had evidently attempted to board a log-train to return to his home, and failing to secure a footing had been drawn under the cars and terribly crushed.

The notorious Sophie Lyons was sentenced by Judge Joelin, of Ann Arbor, to four years and 11 months imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction, on the 15th. Considerable outside influence was brought to beau upon the case in the way of attempts to ighten the sentence, and diminish the bail

Grand Rapids Eagle: The directors of th Grange store, in this city, have concluded to go out of the business and wind up thei go out of the business and wind up their affairs. The institution lost quite heavily some years ago and since then has not been able to recover itself. The liabilities are \$2,292, and the assets are valued at \$2,220. W. S. Adams, of Paris township, is the assignee.

that when By the advice formey, who undertook the sult for her, received last week \$1,000 as her share of the

Manchester Enterprise: On the 14th, Jacob Manchester Enterprise: On the 14th, Jacob Boerkircher committed suicide at his mother-in-law's house at Silver Lake, by cutting his throat. He had been on a general spree, and, upon fluding that his supply of hard cider was gone, fell into despondency, which at last impelled him to step down and out of a world which contains so much misery and world which contains so much misery and such an insufficient supply of hard cider.

The Coldwater Republican mentions another discouragement to cigar smokers. A young lad of that city was tranquilly enjoying a cabbage and brown paper Havana, when it suddenly exploded. The boy ought to have been hurt, but was not, therefore a good Sunday school story is spoiled. The maker had evidently placed a cartridge inside the cigar while making, a dangerous trick to play.

Monroe Democrat: J. M. Loose, the famous "Red Clover" man, of this city, has come to the financial rescue of the Methodist church of this city, which is burdened with \$5,000 mortgage. He has made the following proposition to the society. He will give them 5,000 bottles of Red Clover Blossom, provided they will agree to sail at the 5000 more results. 5,000 bottles of Red Clover Blossom, provided they will agree to sell it to 5,000 Methodists at the regular retail price—one dollar per bottle; or he will give them 25,000 boxes of his red clover pills, providing et a Methodist will buy five boxes for a dollar. It would seem that brother Loose proposes to "kill two birds with one stone" in this scheme—pay off the Monroe church debt, and physic the entire Methodist community of Michigan.

Adrian is again excited over her ex-mayor, Adrian is again excited over her ex-mayor. Tom Navin the knave. One day last week two bogus mortgages on which he had raised \$5,000, came to light. The mortgages were to the late E. L. Clark, of Adrian, and the frauds were only discovered when the agent of the estate attempted to collect the interest, which Navin had hitherto paid, ostensibly as agent of both parties. The owners of the mortgaged lands knew nothing of the encumbrance upon them. Since the of the encumbrance upon them. Since the first "crookedness" was discovered, other fraudulent mortgages have come to light, until the Clark estate is found to hold certainly \$62,000 worth of them, and it is thought that the entire loss will aggregate not much less than \$90,000.

Sergeant Mason was taken to the Albany enitentiary in irons last week The Pacific bank of Boston opens on Mon

day next by order of the comptroller

A nickel contribution for Sergeant Mason's amily has been opened in several western A coffee exchange was formally opened at New York on Tuesday last, and is now in full

operation. Fred W. Newburg, late assistant accretary f the Ohio state board of public works, has een convicted of forgeries to the extent of

\$20,000. Two men have been sent to the penitentiary n New York for making fraudulent applica-

tions for pensions. The exports of provisions, tallow and dairy products in January and February are valued at \$22,447,776.

Ira Holmes, a Chicago real estate dealer. was robbed in that city of \$12,000 while of his way home in the evening. No captures The new census gives the United States 92,653 Protestant churches, 71,662 ml and 9,003,060 members of Prot

Judge Blackford, of New York, has been nominated and confirmed as a judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Edmunds having de-clined to accept the position. Green B. Raum, commissioner of internal

revenue, and the terror of illicit distillers, wishes to succeed David Davis as Senator from Illinois. John L. Dickson, postmaster at Grassy

Creek, N. C., who confessed to embezzlement in order to screen his wife, has been pardoned by the president. The mule and ring spinners in the Pacific mills at Lawrence, Mass., have abandoned work owing to a reduction of wages, and 64,000 spinners are idle in consequence.

The bill appropriating \$6,500,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi river and levees has been adopted by the full committee for favorable report to the house. Ex-mayor J. M. Thurmond, a prominent politician of Dallas, Tex., was shot dead by Robert E. Cowart, another lawyer, during an altercation last week. Cowart was released

Alphonse Marquette, a man who swindled Montreal firms out of \$200,000 worth of jewelry and other goods, has been discovered in Chicago. Part of the goods were recovered, but Marquette escaped.

Mai. J. C. Smith, sentenced to six month in the jail at Fort Smith, Ark., and a fine of \$11,000 at the December term of the United States court for embezzling funds as Indian agent, has been pardoned by the president. Guiteau is said to be making \$50 a day b the sale of his photographs and autograph He sent Scoville \$100 the other day, the fir money he has received for what he did to

A dispatch from Philadelphia says the thracite coal companies of Pennsylvania hav agreed to suspend mining three days this week, commencing Thursday, and will suspend production on the same days every week this month.

Thomas Kennedy, a prominent citizen Troy, N. Y., aged 60 years, has cured himself of diabetes by living entirely on milk for 43 days, and is now attending to bis business. suffering from Bright's disease. The report that Congress was about to re

The report that Congress was about to reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky was premature. The Ways and Means committed have decided to report in favor of leaving the taxes where they are at present on these two articles, but abolishing all other internal revenue taxes. The Mie sippi legislature has passed a law exempting all railroad corporations from taxes for 20 years. That would be a good State for railroads except for one drawback, and that is the officials would never know 24 hours ahead whether they would need a railway train or a steamhout to carry, their

railway train or a steamboat to carry thei freight and passengers. A young Englishman named C. D. Owen as saulted a young lady at Pensacola, Florids, and stabbed her with a knife so that her life is despaired of. A mob took him from the court-house and hanged him to a tree. When

of Guiteau in appearance. All legal tender notes, silver certifical etc., will hereafter be redeemed at their ful face value when they equal or exceed ther fifths of their original proportions; half face value when equal one-half, but not this fifths; and when less than one half the origin al redemption shall only be made when accompanied by affidavit that the missing park have been destroyed.

The senate treasury investigating com mittee have unanimously made a report the effect that the charges of irregularity at made by Pitney have been sustained by the ridence, but the report does not affirm becomes yellow the report seems of the peculations. This is equal to the vertical the results of the res be jury in a certain horse stealing case ind the defendent innocent, but we wo advise him not to do it again.

Mr. Fink, the railroad commissioner, a peared before the Senate committee on inte state commerce on Friday last, and made roads of the country under the control of commission in the matter of rates, asserting commission in the matter of rate that the companies would all

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Loose, the fam-f this city, has of the Methodist burdened with a ade the following He will give them Blossom, provided 5,000 Methodists ng e: c'i Methodist ar. It would seem to "kili two birds

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ould all be ruined.

The best-o' bein's will hev their cares There's alwas somethin' to cross our way, To worry and fret us in our affairs -An' sech was the lot o' old Deacon Day; He had his trials-I'll tell you how He was tempted an' tried by a highway cow.

The hne o' her hide was a dusky brown: Her body was lean, an' her neck was slim; One horn turned up, and the other down; she was sharp o' sight, and wus long o' lit With a peaked nose, and a short stump tail, and ribs like the hoops on a home-made pai Many a day hed she passed in pound,

Far mearly helpin' herself to corn. Many a cowardly cur and hound Hed been transfixed by her crumpled horn. Many a tea-pot and old tin pail and the farm boys tied to her stumpy tail.

old Descon Day was a pious man, A frugal farmer, upright and plain; And many a weary mile he ran To drive her out o' his growin' grain, Sharp were the pranks that she used to play To git her fill and to git away.

He nsed to sit in the Sabbath day With his open Bible upon his knee, Thinkin' o' loved ones far away. In the better land that he longed to see-When a distant beller, borne thro' the air, Would bring him back to this world o' es When the Deacon went to his church in town.

She watched and waited till he went by, He never passed her without a frown, And an evil gleam in each angry eye. He would erack his whip and would holler "What Ez ke drove a'ong in his "one-hoss shay." Then at the homestead she loved to call.

liftin' his bars with her crumpled horn. Nimbly scalin' his garden wall, Helpin' herself to his standin' corn. Scamperin' home when her meal was done. Off'en the Deacoa homeward came,

Hummin' a hymn from the house of prayer, His kindly heart in a tranquil frame, His soul ez calm ez the evenin' air, His forhead smooth ez a well worn plo To find in his garden that highway cow, Over his garden, round and round,

Breakin' his pear and apple trees, Trampin' his melons into the ground, Tippin' over his hives of bees, Levin' him angry and hadly stung. Wishin' the old cow's neck was wrung

The mosses grew on the garden wall:

The years went by, with their work and play; The boys of the village grew strong and tall. And the gray-haired farmers dropped away, One by one ez the red leaves fall. But the highway cow outlived them all. The things we hate are the last to fade,

Some cares are lengthened through many years; The death of the wicked seems long delayed, But there is a climax to all careers, And the highway cow at last was slain In runnin' a race with a railway train. All to pieces at once she went, Just like a savin's bank when they fail:

Out of the world she was swiftly sent, Leetle was left but her own stump tail. Are bannted no more by the highway cow.

WILES OF SALESMEN

How Country Merchants are Entertertained.

A reporter in an interview with the proprietor of a popular restaurant. casually asked: "Who are your best customers?"

"Salesmen by long odds," was the

"That augurs well for the prosperity of the salesmen," remarked the reporter, glancing over a bill of fare whose prices would not give any par-

prietor. "It's mighty little of it they pay for. The general expense account say. I bring in a bill of particulars for is what suffers."

"And why should the general expense account suffer for a salesman's dissipation?"

"Because it makes business. The salesmen who spend money here are those who entertain country customers. I have them here at all times. Sometimes they come in for breakfast after a night's spree. Then it's champagne cocktails to begin with, and brandy and soda as a settler. I got up a breakfast for a salesman and two gentlemen from the west this morning that cost him \$25. Lunches and dinners that run from \$25 to \$50 are common, and I have them heavier vet. It's the wine that runs the bill up. Champagne is the pet drink of all the country merchants who come to Philadelphia. They think no one here, with any pretentions to fashion, drinks any. thing else, and if they are good buyers the salesman supplies them without stint. It is the custom to treat all customers, big and little, hospitably, but the salesman never wastes money on the wrong man. The dealer who has a bill of a few hundreds of dollars gets a good dinner or two, with a bottle or so of wine, but none of the giltedged banquets and cob-webbed bottles come his way. The people who get them pay for them indirectly, you may be bound. However big the salesman's expense account may run, it is always well within the profits of the department in whose interest it is built up."

The system by which the restauranteur profits so much is one which has become a fixed feature of the commercial system of the city. Nowadays, the visit of a heavy buyer to Philadelphia means a spree to him, if his tastes are at all convivial. If they are not, the accommodating salesman will take him on nice, quiet drives, with nice little lunches and dinners at each apropos of the arrival of the Empress end of them, and a swell church to of Austria in Cheshire, the Hour, drop in on Sundays, and weave busi- which is always well-informed, says ness with pleasure all the while until that fox-hunting seems to be in a bad the buyer's whole trip has been quite way in the British Isles. "M. F. H.'s, as ecstatic a dream to his taste as that whose ancestral pride it has been to of another rural trader is who has have as little as possible to do with anatomized the elephant from tusk to the pen, have been driven to write in tail, and who carries home with him a defense of their sport, and their utterhead which is as heavy as his bill—a lances have sent a thrill of alarm dream from which he, possibly, awakes through the male and female world

spend more, and spend it with a dash that makes it show for double its actual amount. It is the salesman's an idea of the lavish generosity of the great house he deals with. That impression, in ninety cases out of a hundred, means a bigger bill than the impressed party would ever dream of

him. The resources of a Philadelphia salesman for the entertainment of customers worth entertaining, are inexhaustible. Restaurant · banquets. though perhaps the most expensive, are only one feature of them. If the visitor likes the drama, he is taken to the theatre. If he has his conscientious objections to the theatre, there are concerts, church festivals and lectures for him to while time away with. The salesman will play any game with him, from fan tan to faro, will talk about anything, from points on Third street to the poems of Oscar Wilde: will introduce him to the whole range of Philadelphia feminine attractions from society belles to ballet girls, and kill time anywhere with them.

No limit is set to his outlay. His judgment is supposed to be his best guide, and his calls for money on account of the house are honored without question. From time to time balances are struck with the department he represents, and the expenditures compared with the profits. Upon these comparisons largely depend his tenure of office and the amount of his salary.

That is, if the house finds the expenditures of its agents have been too lavish, it puts it beyond the agent's to do it over again by the simple process of dispensing with his services. Or, if it does not go that far, it at least admonishes him, and punishes him, by not increasing his salary. It is the ambition of every salesman to secure a regular annual increase of salary. No matter how little it may be, as long as it is an increase, it satisfies him by demonstrating that he is becoming more valuable to his principals. To this end he studies in every way to en. large his connections, extend his acquaintanceship among buyers, and secure new customers, and upon the testimony of the expense account depends the crowning success or disap-

pointment of his labors. "You will understand, then," said a Market street salesman, "that we never overcharge our expenses. On the contrary, a good salesman never charges the house with all he spends. Take my case now. I get \$5,000 a year. Out of that I spend at least \$100 a month in the interest of the house without charging it. Lose by it? Well, no; I would spend it in other ways, anyhow, I suppose, and as it is, it helps as much money to throw away as re- Suppose I take a turn around town It estimates his entertainment at \$100 know you promised."

\$75. That raises me in their eyes at will not be forgotten. When I was her whole soul into his eyes. only getting \$1,500 a year, I was spending from \$300 to \$500 of it in business. and I climbed steadily up in conse-

quence." "You mean to say that salesmen never overcharge their expenses,

then?" "Salesmen who know their business never do. There are scamps, of course, who make money out of the confidence the house bestows on them, but it don't take long to find them out. If they don't give themselves away, which they generally do, the other salesmen betray them. They have to, in selfdefense. There are a dozen salesmen. say, all of whom are hard workers and economical spenders, and one who is a skin. That skin piles up his bills while the others keep theirs down. At the end of the year the balance shows that in spite of the care taken by the twelve good men, the expense account is very heavy, and the whole department suffers from the sins of the one dishonest member of it. The result is natural. The one man goes. He finds fortune told. May I?" said the first young employment elsewhere, and plays the lady. due time, he is blacklisted, and can get Miss Larkins, handing out one of her an opening nowhere. There are hundreds of these scrubs, as they call the bar-rooms in the business districts, came down with another dollar note. "No get a job in a busy house, and thus they contrive to pull along. As a rule, pocket. they are smart men enough, whose extravagance has led them to dishonesty. But no matter how clever they may be, no good house will have anything to do with them.

Fox-Hunting in England.

In an article on hunting in England. when the invoices begin to come in out that sees in pink the finest of colors

DEACON DAY AND THE HIGHWAY COW. demands the auditing of bills. Of equine beauty. Two causes underlie course, the buyers spend something on this feeling in England, for only with their own accounts, but the salesmen | that part of the British Isles it is necessary to deal, the land league having effectually killed the sport in Ireland. The agricultural depression in England business to impress his customer with has been so severe for the past four years, that masters of foxhounds, who have become keenly aware of the fact contracting, if it were not for the de- is left ridden over by a cavalcade of pair. lirious recklessness into which his perhaps two hundred horsemen. The princely entertainment transports farmers are, perhaps, deserving of ed "but I must go. I have-" more thanks than they are apt to be given credit for. It was their forbearance in allowing their lands and crops to be ridden over, and their farmyards to be robbed by the foxes, which has rendered fox-hunting possible at all. Most of them took an active interest in the pursuit, but the number of farmers at the covert-side has gradually diminished, until now they are conspicuous by their absence. In addition to agricultural depression, fox-hunting has suffered from another evil, which is, perhaps, more serious because less obtrusive at first sight, but is certain to wreak irreparable damage on account of its slow, sapping influence. This is the flavor of "tip-topism" which has forced its way to the front in every phase of social life, and in the hunting field has produced the galloping snob, to whom no rights are sacred, no feellings worth sparing, no property belonging to others worth caring for. These men came from the city, and having done all the damage they can, return home in time for dinner to vaunt their prowess. Some of them subscribe towards the expenses of a pack, but the majority do not. To the depredations of the non-paying sort is due the bitter feeling now prevalent among farmers.

Going to a Church Fair. It was at a church fair, and he had come there at the special request of his 'cousin," who was at the head of the flower table. He opened the door bashfully and stood, hat in hand, looking at the brilliant scene before him, when a young lady rushed up, and, grabbing him the clerk, "it vasn't my fault dot de milidary by the arm, said:

"Oh, you must, you will take a chance in our cake. Come right over here. This way."

Blushing to the roots of his hair, he stammered out that "really he didn't have the pleasure of knowing-"

"Oh, that's all right," said the young lady. "You'll know me better before you leave. I'm one of the managers, you understand. Come, the cake will be all taken if you don't hurry," and she almost dragged him over to one of the middle tables. There, now, only fifty cents a slice, and you may get a real gold ring. You had better take three or four slices. It will increase your chances, you know."

"You're very good," he stammered. 'But I'm not fond of cake-that is, I haven't any use for the ring-I-"

"Ah, that will be ever so nice," said

"Promised?" once, and is an item in my favor that will take just one slice?" and she looked

> " Well, I suppose-" "To be sure. There is your cake," and she slipped a great slice into his delicately gloved hands as he handed her a dollar bill. "Oh, that is too nice," as she plastered another piece of cake on knew you would take at least two chances." and his dollar bill disappeared across the table, and then she called to a companion: "Oh, Miss Larkins, here is a gentleman who wishes to have his fortune told."

"Oh, does he? Send him right over," an-

swered Miss Larkins. "I beg your pardon, but I'm afraid you are mistaken; I don't remember saying any-

thing about-" "Oh, but you will," said the first young lady, tugging at the youth's arm. "It's for the good of the cause, and you won't refuse," and once more the beautiful eves looked soulfully into his. "Here we are. Now, take an envelope. Open it. There! you are going to be married in a year. Isn't that jolly? Seventy-five cents, please." This time the youth was careful to hand out the exact change.

"Oh, I should just like to have my

same game there, and goes on so till, in "Of course you may, my dear," said envelopes. "Oh, dear, you are going to be married this year, too. Seventy-five Larkins, putting the greenback in her

"Oh, come, let's try our weight," said the first young lady, once more tugging at the bashful youth's coat sleeve, and before he knew where he was he found himself standing on the platform of the scales. 'One hundred and thirty-two," said the young lady. "Oh, how I should like to be a great heavy man like you," and she jumped on the scales like a bird. "One hundred and eighteen. Well, that is light, \$1, please."

What?" said the youth, "one dollar! Isn't that steep? I mean, I--" "Oh, but you know," said the young

lady, "it is for charity," and another \$1 was added to the treasury of the fair. "I think I'll have to go. I have an en-

gagement at-" "Oh, but first you must buy me a bouquet for taking you all around," said the young lady. "Right over here," and they were soon in front of the flower table. lady picked up a basket of roses and vio-

lets. "Seven dollars, please." "Oh, Jack, is that you?" cried the poor youth's "cousin" from behind the flowercounter. "and buying flowers for Miss Giggle, too. Oh, I shall be terribly jealous unless you buy me a basket, too, and she picked up an elaborate affair. "Twelve dollars please, Jack," and the youth put are, of course, landowners themselves, down the money, looking terribly confused, much as though he didn't know that it is hard to expect a farmer to whether to make a bolt for the door or stand by and see what little of his crop give up all hope and settle down in des-

"You'll excuse me, ladies," he stammer-

"Here, let me pin this in your buttonhole," interrupted his "cousin," "Fifty cents please," and then, the youth broke away and made a straight line for the door.

"Well, if I ever visit another fair may I be-be-," he ejaculated, as he counted over his cash to see if he had the car fare to ride home.

VARIETIES.

"I vould like to get avay from de sdore a leetle early dis evening, Misder Hoffenstein,' said Herman, as he began taking down the goods which were hung up as a display in front of the establishment. "Vere vas you going?" inquired Hoffen-

stein. "I vant to go to de meeting of my military

company," replied the clerk.

"To de milidary meeting, my gr-ga-cious! Herman, I don't can afford to bay \$20 a month you know und den let you vaste vour dime mit de milidary. When all uv de droubles vas going on mit de strikers und de milidary vas vanted, I dells you that you can go mit dem und fight for de law. But nobody fights. und vile I vas going around delling my frents dot you vas mit the milidary, und dot you vill fight a saw mill backwards, you don't do noding but blay poker. For dree days you vas mit de soldiers und vou don't shoot no body yet. Efery minute vas passed I expected to hear uf de fighting, und efery man what comes by de store I says to him: 'Vas de droops oud,' und he says: 'Yes dey vas oud, dey shust vent down to get dinner.' Dink uf it, Herman, und don't exbect dot I vill let you vaste vour dime mit de soldiers. I know a gouple of dings aboud de milidary myself, Ven de var vas going on I vas de member of a combany vat sdayed at home und kept de Yankees avay. Ve only lost von man. He vent to a barty und had so much dot he vas killed mit de gramps, and we took him to the graveyard und shoots guns over his grave." "But, Misder Hoffenstein," expostulated

don't fight noding. It vas-" "Don't dalk to me, Herman. I vant you to keep away from de milidary, und instead uf valking around de streets mit a gun dinking dot all de ladies vos looking at no von else but you, it vould be better if you dake de old shoes from de box under de gounter dere und vipe dem mit a blacking brush, und dell de beople dot ve shust got dem in from New York. Dere vas more money in it, you know."

TAKING IN A LIVERYMAN. - One day recently a young man, while apparently heavy with tanglefoot, presented himself to a certain liveryman and asked for a team to take a ride 'Never let teams to intoxicated parties,' was the stiff reply. This blunt rebuff almost sobered the young man. It also provoked him to anger, and he went off into a profane whirlwind in the Bombastes Furioso style, ending with shaking a plethoric wad of greenbacks in the face of the astonished stablethe young lady, "for now if you get the ring you can give it back, and we'll put it team in the barn. "Hitch up d—n quick and whose prices would not give any particular precedence to those of the dicular precedence to those of the west End. "They must have almost as much money to throw away as reporters?"

Suppose I take a turn around town with a western buyer. The firm knows him, and knows by experience about him, and knows by experience about how much it will cost to entertain him. It estimates his entertainment at \$100 the prices."

A truckman lost something on the side-team in the barn. "Hitch up d—n quick and improve my standing with the firm. Suppose I take a turn around town with a western buyer. The firm knows him, and knows by experience about how much it will cost to entertain him. It estimates his entertainment at \$100 the prices."

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You don't suppose I take a turn around town with a western buyer. The firm knows him, and knows by experience about how much it will cost to entertain him. It estimates his entertainment at \$100 the prices."

You don't suppose it comes out of the probability of the pound as it is, it helps me to a good deal of business which improves my standing with the firm. Suppose I take a turn around town with a western buyer. The firm knows bickly smile. "To be sure, but—"

"You don't suppose I take a turn around town with a western buyer. The firm knows him, and knows by experience about how much it will cost to entertain him. It estimates his entertainment at \$100 know you promised."

It estimates his entertainment at \$100 know you promised."

A truckman lost something to buy the best single team in the barn. "All right," was the reply, and a \$300 team was prepared, the money agaid over, and as the mand rove away the generous liveryman, who was elated over all good bargain, said to the purchaser: have the money again." This ended the first act in the play. Three days after this, how-"Well, no, not exactly that, but you ever, there came a climax. For then it happened that the man returned with the team and demanded that the stable keeper look it over and see if it was all right. He did so. and pronounced everything in perfect order. "Well, give me my money and take your team back, then," said the man. The stable man, who never goes back on his word, counted out the \$300 promptly and returned it, and the man started to go. "Hold on," shouted top of the one she had just given him. "I the other, "you owe me \$12 for the use of the team." "I never pay other people for using my own team," was the reply of the gay young man as he sauntered away and never returned.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR .- " Brother Smith.

what does this mean?" "What does what mean?"

"Bringing a nigger to this church."

"It is my own church." "Your own? Is that any reason why you should insult the whole congregation?

"But he is intelligent and well educated." "Who cares for that. He is a nigger.' " But he is a friend of mine." "What of that! Must you, therefore, insult

the whole congregation?" "But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination9"

"What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his fellow-niggers." "But he is worth \$5,000,000," said the mer-

"Worth what?"

"Five million dollars." "Worth \$5,000,000! Brother Smith, intro-

duce me.' "I once remarked to the General," says a correspondent of the Cologne Gazette who was with General Skobeleff during the Russothem. You will find specimens in all cents more, please," and the poor youth Turkish war, "that he acted very imprudently in constantly exposing himself to the enelaying for drinks. Now and then they change here, you know," added Miss my's fire without the slightest necessity for so doing. 'Do you suppose,' was the answer, 'that it gives me any pleasure to let the Turks shoot at me? If I go into danger I have good reasons for it. My superiors envy me on account of my success, and would gladly take an opportunity of getting rid of me. The only way, therefore, of keeping my place is to which always endears a commander to his men."

A Boston tramp appealed to a man of generous instincts the other day for ten cents to save him from starving. He had not had a mouthful to eat since before the war, and the memory of the man did not run back to the time when he had last enjoyed a night's sleep. "My friend, I am sorry," said the person ac costed, taking from his pocket a silver dollar. but this is the smallest piece I have." "Oh never mind," said the tramp, nonchalantly possessing himself of the coin, "I can change t;" whereupon he counted out ninety cents in Greentown, and cold common sense and in a good hunter the acme of "Hereis just what I want," and the young his pocket, and went on his way rejoicing.

THE late Chinese professor, Ko Kun Hus, assist the gentlemen to wait upon their fair riding on the horse cars from Boston to Cambridge one day, when an Irishman took a seat next to him and entered into conversation. intending to ridicule the good professor. Touching his silk garment, the Irishman said "Very nice-make money washing?" "No," replied the professor. "All the Chinese are washers, ain't they?" he continued. "No," he replied. "Three classes in China-noble_ men, educated men. I belong to the second many Irish in the United States?"

An unfortunate old bachelor, who had made many unsuccessful attempts to catch a wife, at last succeeded, by the irresistible temptation of a \$15 silver watch, in inducing a high tempered old maid to marry him. The ceremony having been duly performed at the house of the bride's father, the happy husband proposed an immediate return home. Home!" exclaimed the bride; "home! This is my home, and you'd better go to your'n. I agreed to marry you for the watch; but ! wouldn't live with you for a town clock."

Chaff.

It was an old maid who when she heard that matches were made in Heaven, remarked that she didn't care a cent how soon she went there.

Not too funny: "Dwo vas schoost enough, but dree vas too blendty," remarked Hans, when his best girl asked him to take her mother along with them to a dance.

A North Country fish-wife went to buy a dress. "None of your gaudy colors for me," she said at once to the man at the counter;

give me plain red and yaller." A scolding woman's roughly planned fume and bluster and command.—New You News. A patient man the Lord did form to stand around and let her storm.—St. Louis

Admiration: "By slimminy, how dot poy studies grammer," was the remark of a Ger-man when hisson called hima "knock kneed, pigeon toed, seven-sided, glazed eved son of From the album of the Countess de B.

"Men always say, 'If you do not love me, I will kill myself.' Later on we say to them: 'If you love me no longer I shall die.' And, in the end, nobody is buried." Con.: What relation is a loaf of bread to a steam engine? Bread is a necessity. A steam engine is an invention. Necessity is the mother of invention; therefore a loaf of

bread is the mother of a steam-engine. A Wretch's Thrust: "Every thing is a regular as clockwork about my house," said Brown, who was showing the splendors of his new residence to some of his friends. "Yes," said Fogg, "it is tick, tick, all the time,

A talented lady who lectured before Brooklyn Literary Association on Monday evening, speaking of Job and his patience, remarked that all her sympathies went out to Mrs. Job, who made the poultices.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A candidate for the office of auditor of the A candidate for the office of auditor of the public accounts was suddenly called upon for a speech. On rising he commenced: "Fellow citizens, you have called on me for a few remarks. I have none to make. I have no prepared speech. Indeed, I'm no speaker; I do not desire to be a speaker; I only want to be an auditor." be an auditor. A few years back the proprietor of a store

A few years back the proprietor of a store in a village in Wisconsin, was notified that there was a dead cat in his cellar, the effluvia emanating from the window being fairly sickening. The proprietor was a German; he approached the window, got a whiff of the effluvia, and smacking his lips, exclaimed: "Dat ish not a dead rat, it ish der shmell from mine Limburger cheese."

Mr. Slobson walked into the police office, Saturday, and complained to the officer in charge, that the Star-Route thieves had broken into his house and robbed him. "How do you know they were Star-Route theves?" inquired the officer. "Because," replied the old man, "they stole everything I had; they didn't leave me one thing." There was no getting around that kind of logic.

One of Barnum's elephants sits in a chair, One of Barnum's elephants sits in a chair, drinks from a bottle, wipes his mouth with a napkin, and then caimly fans himself. This entirely upset the gravity of Evangelist Geo. Pentecost, who was one of the visitors to the quarters on a recent afternoon; and when he saw the napkin defily picked from the table he roared with laughter, and hardly knowing what he dld, excitedly lifted his hat and bowed profoundly to the beast.—Worcester Gazette.

Che Honsehold.

A QUESTION ANSWERED.

"A. M. B.." a reader of the Household at Holly, asks for information respecting what to prepare for refreshments, style of serving, quantity, etc., for an evening party of from twenty-five to thirty invited guests.

Generally speaking, at a quiet home

party, refreshments are served in the par-

lors, the guests seating themselves in groups according to inclination, while members of the family or intimate friends transform themselves into white aproned waiters and pass the eatables. This has some disadvantages. It takes an agile. quick-eyed man to carry a tray of filled coffee-cups steadily through a crowded parlor, without doing damage to the various impedimenta in his route or wrecking his frail freight. Careless people will set cups and plates upon choice books or marble top tables, and flirt crumbs from their napkins upon the carpet instead of shaking them upon their plates before refolding the napery, and occasionally an overturned cup or a sandwich dropped "butter side down" leave traces which the hostess views despairingly the next morning. When the guests are elderly and the entertainment more formal, the tables are spread in the dining-room, and the programme is as for a regular meal, served a la hotel. make my troops so enthusiastically attached to This means much work in washing of me that they will follow me anywhere and dishes and re-setting of tables, since ormake me indispensable; and in order to do dinary dining rooms are not large enough this I must behave with that reckless bravery to seat more than a dozen or fifteen persons comfortably, and one cannot enjoy the most elaborate menu if their neighbor's elbows interfere with their own knife and

Probably the most convenient, and certainly the most stylish way, is to set aside an apartment to be called the "supper room," where a large table is set with the necessary dishes and viands, and to which each cavalier takes his ladies at any time after the doors are opened. This table must be in charge of two or more attendants. whose duty it is to see that the supfrom a handful of silver which he took from ply of refreshments does not run short, to serve coffee, ice-cream and oysters, and

was not without a sense of humor. He was friends. The table is spread with snowy linen, piles of plates, napkins and cups are in readiness upon it, and then it is arranged as handsomely and artistically as is possible to sandwiches, cakes and cold meats. Such floral decorations may be added as the season of the year and one's resources permit. Each gentleman provides the ladies in his charge with plates and napkins; if coffee is desired the attendant brings it, the washers-what you call them?-like the gentleman supplying cream and sugar oysters and ice-cream if these are protable. The supper-room should be adjacent to the kitchen, that coffee-pots and conspicuous, and should be well provided with chairs. If the dining-room be sufficiently large, the entire company may be and their wants supplied from the center table by waiters. In this instance gentlemen guests will not be expected to prove their devotion by their heroism in securing dainties, but will allow the regular attendants to supply all wants as rapidly as possible. In this way there is no damage to carpets or furniture, and any accident is confined to a place where it will cause the least annoyance.

As to what good things to furnish, there is considerable latitude. Coffee is an indispensable, and should be the very best that the cook can manufacture. Gentlemen especially will forgive any shortcomings sooner than lukewarm or insipid coffee; very few of them care for cakes and sweetmeats, they know the inevitable headache which follows like a Nemesis. Two quarts of ground coffee and ten quarts of water will be ample for a company of thirty persons. Oysters in some form are also "regulation," and are most easily served "scalloped" or pickled. Oyster soups should never be served unless the guests can be seated at table. One gallon for pickling, six quarts for "scallops" will probably be ample. Cold meats generally supplement other refreshments; boiled ham, corned beef, cold turkey, veal loaf, or pressed chicken are all suitable. Chicken salad is very nice; six chickens and six bunches of celery will be needed. Among cakes "A. M. B." must choose the kinds with which she has best "luck;" fruit cake, jelly, cocoanut or other layer cake, and some sort of white cake, three medium sized loaves of each, will be a' great plenty; cookies or tarts should not he served. Jellies and pickles are to be added as relishes, and if any kind of fresh fruit is in season, it may be supplied and will add much to the beauty of the table.

In summer iced lemonade may take the place of coffee, and ice-cream, berries and cream, and cake, will prove ample. Six quarts of ice-cream will be none too much. and with the ordinary appetite of "poor humanity" for strawberries and raspberries, these must be provided ad infinitum, with cream ad libitum. Directions for making chicken salad, pressed chicken and veal loaf will be found among the "Useful Recipes" this week.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Our "Strong-Minded Girl" is indignant at the finale of a story which she has recently read, which ended unhapily; the heroine, deserted by a false lover, is crushed by the weight of her own sin and the added burden of the world's condemnation. and still, upon her dying bed, breathes the name of her betrayer. She says such an ending is not true to life; that a woman has as much power to retrieve a false step and live nobly as a man, and that books like this of which she speaks, being depressing in their influence and calculated to discourage the striving, should not be written.

I have not read the book to which 'Strong-Minded Girl" alludes, yet I recognize in her brief sketch, the outlines of a story more often told in real life than upon the printed page: a tale of wrong and sorrow which has blighted a human life, and of which the spiritual outcome is known only to the Judge who blends infinite mercy with exact justice. She thinks the end is not "true to life." Alas, it is only too true. To one successful reformation there are scores of failures, in spite of sincere effort and endeavor; and these failures generally come of a lack of womanly encouragement and sympathy, the helping hand which only a woman can give. Suspicion and scorn seem to follow as silently but as relentlessly as a pestilence. she whose fair fame has once been eclipsed, and wearying with the struggle she either drifts downward, or, renouncing the hope of human sympathy, she "lives unto herself." a life devoid of happiness.

But does not "Strong-minded Girl" see that the love which led the betrayed and heart-broken woman to svilable the name of her recreant knight with her last breath. is the one redeeming feature, the one thing that ennobles the suffering Magdalen and makes us pity her and condone her sin? It is this undying love, enduring in spite of baseness and infidelity in its object, which sanctifies the victim, lifting her above the level of those who sin for sin's sake. A true love is as immortal as the God that inspires it; it mocks separation and defies death; in it is neither "variableness nor shadow of turning." Though unfortunate, unhappy, unworthily bestowed, it still lives; and in the last great struggle between life and death, what more natural than that the heart should speak the dearest word it knows? Nor do I agree with our friend in think-

ing such books should not be written. They are text-books by which the young may profit. Truly, they are sad; but so is life, a long story of meeting and parting, of innocence betraved and noble endeavor thwarted, reminding us that our happiest days are only gleams from a brighter world, too soon eclipsed or forfeited. 'The sad tale tells us to avoid the insiduous temptations which we must meet either as victor or vanquished; it teaches the young girl to look well to the character of her friends and lovers, and all too sadly it mirrors the lack of that christian charity too truly " the greatest rarity under the sun."

BEATRIX.

WHAT SHALL I DO?

I am always seeking for truth and ready to try experiments to demonstrate the real 'utter utterness" of a pleasant sounding axiom; so when I read "Aaron's Wife's" article on "Our Daughters," I at once went to searching for the natural turn of my daughters, which I must confess I had until this time neglected. I had noticed that all in early life had a "natural turn" for doll babies and playing at housekeepfrom the table, the attendant will bring ing; but as they got older I had taught them to assist me in whatever came to vided; the cavalier will see to a supply of hand. They one and all hated dish washother good things from the convenient ing and a similar unanimity of feeling was shown when patching or darning was needed; each was ready to let the rest do ice-cream freezers, may not be unduly the whole of it. Maggie, I remember, always did like to follow her father around the fields, ride the horses, bareback or otherwise-would much rather do chores seated in the supper room at the same time, at the barn than at the house. Perhaps that's her "natural turn," but it's spoiled now, for she's afraid of tan, and puts on gloves and a sunbonnet a yard deep to go to the barn to hunt hen's eggs. Mollie used to be busy making dolly frocks, and I thought she would be a dressmaker, but although I've offered her the chance to learn, she thinks there is too much of it now and would rather be excused; and Phila can tip up the edge of a wide brimmed hat in just the right way, and fix a flower, bit of lace, or plume in a twinkling, so as to get the best effect; but declares she wouldn't be a milliner for the world. Sophia is a natural cook, I believe but will not allow a word said about it, while Jane is a master hand at making bed chambers look their best. If I'm sick, Julia is the one I want to wait on me, yet she would have no patience with any one who called her a nurse. Lizzie is fond of her books and a good scholar, but doesn't think she'll be a teacher. Mary is musically inclined, but has no genius, but still she is persevering and with practice she will be a skillful musician. Still home has more attractions for her than fame. Lilly can iron beautifully, and you would enjoy seeing her doing up my lace caps; but she does not wish to be a laundress. Now, with our large family and hired help we all find enough to do, four boys and three hired men make lots of work. But I feel worried about this matter; I don't want to "blight any of my girls' ambitious hopes," nor prevent their filling a 'mission," if they have one, but I am puzzled to find any. Any of my girls can do the household work in all 118 branches, do plain sewing or knitting, and have a common school education, c n talk well on current topics, and some of of them do "fancy" work at times. They seem perfectly happy at home, are not 'sighing for husbands," and, I believe, would be capable and willing to care for themselves if necessary; but when it comes to training them for a mission I am utter ly bewildered. A. L. L. GREENFIELD, March 14, 1881.

Useful Recipes.

PRESSED CHICKENS .- Boil the chicken un_ til the meat will separate from the bones readily; use just as little water as possible to ook it in; after you have taken the chicken out and removed the bones cut it in small pieces, and put back into the kettle with the broth and boil until very tender; then put it into a basin and turn what little broth remains in the kettle over it, put on a press and leave until cold. When cold slice it thin.

CHICKEN SALAD .- Boil the fowls in salted water until tender. Put a few green stalk of the celery in the kettle with the chickens. and save the broth and giblets for the soup as directed. When cold, cut the white meat. from the bones, removing the skin and gristle, mince it, not too fine, and mix with an equal quantity of blanched celery cut into bits. Cut the celery with a sharp knife; chopping will make it watery. Set the mixture away n a cool place, and cover it closely with a

lamp napkin. SALAD DRESSING .- Beat the yolks of four raw eggs with four teaspoonfuls of mixed mustard. Stir in salad oil, a teaspoonful at time, until the mixture thickens like jelly. It will take at least eight teaspoonfuls, and as much more as you please. Add four even teaspoonfuls of salt and four heaping full of powdered sugar. Mash the yolks of four hard boiled eggs to a paste with a little of this dressing, then add the whole, also the juice of two lemons and a wine glass full of strong cider vinegar. Pour this mixture over the chopped chicken and celery, toss it up lightly, garnish with sliced lemon, curled parsley, or fine celery tops, and the whites of the hard

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN

boiled eggs cut into rings.

& CO.,

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARING SALE.

On January 2d, 1882, and during the entire month, we shall offer the balance of such goods as we do not wish to carry over, at a great reduction in price to close them out before Stock taking. Everything in

Odd Lots, Short Lengths & Remnants. will be marked at Slaughter prices to insure their immediate sale.

Special bargains will be found in Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, House Frnishing Goods, Cloths and Cloakings, Underwear and Manufactured Garments.

It will pay everyone to look through our stock, as Decided Bargains will be found in each department.

165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

40 Large Chromo Cards, Feathers. Hands with name 10c postpaid. GEO.I.REED, Nassau, NY n22-9m

(Continued from first page.) he is constantly fighting his will for fear

that he will be convinced. The story is only half told when we stop at the fleece; the Shropshires produce lambs, and more than that, they have milk enough for not only one, but very trequently two and occasionally three. Is it be cause Mr. Subscriber is afraid that the profits might turn the other way that he fails to say anything about the production of lambs? Subscriber says that he has given the fine wools just the same care as the others, or in other words, the sheep from year to year for the last five years. I ask the breeders of Michigan to say whether it has been possible for them, during the variable seasons that they have experienced for the last five years, to keep their flocks as Subscriber has his. My sole object in writing this and all my previous letters is not for the sake of writing, but for the purpose of giving the readers of the Farmer a few statements that my experienced to year few statements that my experienced for the last five years, to keep their flocks as Subscriber has his. My sole object in writing this and all my previous letters is not for the sake of writing, but for the purpose of giving the readers of the Farmer a few statements that my experienced to be subscribed to subscribed to be subscribed of both breeds have been kept the same FARMER a few statements that my experience has proven to be facts, and I am much interested in the writings of nearly all who give their thoughts and experiences for the benefit of your readers. But I must confess that I like a fact when it is writer tells half. I do not believe in the principle of saying things derogatory and miss-stating and half telling the truth about one breed of sheep for the purpose of increasing the demand for another. As you, Mr Editor have said in one of your editions, there is room enough for all. There fore, let us as breeders tell the truth, the whole truth, and don't, because we happen to have our money invested in some one breed, try to kill our neighbors' business because he is breeding something dif-

Because Subscriber happened to ge something that he called middle wool grade that did not suit him, he is entirely mistaken when he concludes that there will be no future demand for thoroughbred Shropshire Down sheep in Washtenaw County. The Shropshire sheep are in greater deman d to-day for exportation to this country, in England, than any other English breed. This is because experience has taught breeders, dealers and con sumers that both the pure bred Shropshire and their crosses upon other breeds, as well as the product of a cross upon so called native or Mexican sheep, possess merit in a large degree. And wherever mutton and wool combined are wanted, they will always take a high rank and stand second to none. The Shropshire Down, as Mr. Wood intimates, is not the light shearer, in my experience, that he represents them. He seems to have a special liking for the Southdown, whose fleece is generally admitted to be light in weight, but nevertheless of a good quality. It is a well known fact to breeders that a ewe that produces twins and nurses them. will not shear so much as a sheep producing one lamb. It also makes a difference of from one to two pounds of wool whether the lambs are dropped in February or May. All these and many others have an influence upon the weight of the The Shropshire breeder usually has his

lambs dropped in February or March, so that his lambs will be developed sufficiently to sell for stock getting purposes the next fall, and as he rarely has, on account of the great demand for his stock, any left over to shear as yearlings, his flock consists nearly all of breeding ewes at shearing time that are suckling a large portion of their twin lambs; which places his flock in a shearing capacity very different from that of his neighbor, whose flock consists of ten to twenty per cent. of one and two year old rams, and half of the balance dry ewes and wethers. But I repeat, the Shropshire is not a light shearer of wool, and when I say wool I mean scoured wool, after all oil, gum and other foreign substance has been removed ; (please rememher that all wool has to be scoured before

it can be manufactured). My breeding ewes in 1879 dropped their lambs in March, and raised without foster mothers or the aid of cows' milk 160 per cent. of lambs and sheared of brook washed wool 7 lbs. 1 oz. per head. In 1880 my ewes produced 166 per cent. of lambs and sheared 7 lbs. 5 ozs. of brook washed wool. In 1881 my ewes dropped 201 per ing or any other danger, I want one, and cent, of lambs and raised 172 per cent. of them, (several were lost by accident), and sheared 6 lbs. 9 ozs. In 1880 my one year old ewes that did not breed were sheared unwashed and the wool was cleansed with boiling hot soap suds, rinsed in cold water and put twice through a clothes wringer and thoroughly dried, (in fact was nearly scoured wool). The average after the cleansing was 9 lbs. 2 ozs. of wool. My will serve as an answer to all. The adbucks sheared and treated the same at 11 months 18 days growth, 11 lbs. 4 ozs. These figures may seem small to a fine wool breeder, but treat some of their 2d. The wound heals quickly, soldom re heavy fleeces in the same way and let us | quiring more than two weeks, and the ani see how much they will weigh. Or put mal, if broken to harness, can be driven twin lambs on some of their ewes in March | the following day. 3d. The operation is and give us the weight of fleece in May. On account of the great demand for Shropshire sheep that has sprung up in the last few years, many Hampshire Downs and grades of the other Down breeds have been brought into the States from Canada and some from England, and it is not impossible that some of the correspondents of the FARMER have been taken in by them, and thereby come to the conclusion that they have a thorough knowledge of the Down breeds of sheep. Others, perhaps, whose ancestors were from England and bred Cotswolds or Leicesters, have come to the conclusion that no other English or Scotch breed, are worthy of notice. Others have seen and conversed with an Englishman that was well informed who said that no other cross was considered par excellence in the London market but a Southdown crossed upon a coarse wool and \$30. The latter is the instrument we ewe. But taking all these statements as use. There are many inferior instruments truth as far as it goes, the high price that at low prices, which are a good imitation importers have to pay for pure bred but can not be used without the risk of Shropshire Downs over there, shows that dangerous hemorrhage. Every instrument the Americanized Englishman has not passing through our hands receives our. been to England very lately, and Lows' History of Domestic Animals will have to be revised in order to give the facts of the present time. The Shropshire Downs, a

are coming, and they are coming to stay, and what is more, the demand very much exceeds the supply. The large breeders beyond the Missouri want them to improve their flocks, and the small breeders of Michigan want them to cross on and breed something that they can sell to eastern buyers and thereby put money in their own pockets. So let 'em come. DOC. SMEAD

Beterinary Department

No Diagnosis.

We have received a postal card which reads as follows: "Have a chestnut g elding nine years old, always kept up told in full much better than when the and at constant work; feed corn, hay and this season, and a part of the Detroit men straw; has been troubled more or less for two years with stricture of water; may have been strained across the loin; have done little for it. What treatment would SUBSCRIBER. you advise?

Answer-It seems to us that you imagine we can see through a millstone. If you have no more interest in your gelding than to give us such an unintelligible description of the symptoms present in your horse, we would advise you to secure the s ervices of the nearest veterinary surgeon, who can make a careful examination of the animal for himself and diagnose the disease correctly. If stricture is present, which we doubt, the services of a professional veterinary surgeon would be called for. We are always ready and willing to give our subscribers advice when they give us the symptoms carefully observed, so that we may form some idea of the true nature of the disease. It is impossible for us to diagnose disease, however simple it may be, where we have no land marks to govern us. If you will give us the symptoms in your horse so that we can understand them, we will try and give the in formation desired.

Probably Asphyxia.

ECKFORD, March 12, 1882.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR-The Durham bull Gen. Cus ter 3d, recently purchased at the Geddes sale by Mr. J. L. Harris, died very suddenly and unaccountably this morning. He was apparently in perfect health the night before, ate his usual feed clean and was bright and active. The next morning Mr. Harris, hearing an unusual noise from his stable, went in and found the bull with his head down, tongue out, breath short, with a grunt or noise at each breath, and a frothy, bloody discharge of mucous running out of his mouth and nose, continuing until he died, which was within less than fifteen minutes after he was found to be sick, though he might have been taken some time in the night. On opening him the lungs seemed congested and filled with the same mucous, but everything else seemed to be natural. Now, what ailed A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer - The question, "What ailed the bull?" is a poser. The autopsy as described does not justify us in venturing an opinion. The examination should have en made by an expert, or at least by one who had some knowledge of the physiological condition of the parts involved and the pathological changes taking place in he first went into the bank, in 1871; that his the lungs and connecting membranes. The defalcations kept on from month to month congested condition of the lungs may have during a period of 10 years; and that been, and probably was, the result of

The Castrating Ecraseur.

CHELSEA, March 16, 1883.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer: I have castrated horses in this State and others for the past twenty-four years commenced when I was but 18 years old. I have always used the clamps. een the ecraseur used. I thought of writing to you one year ago for one, but was a little afraid they might bleed, especially an old one. Now then, sir, if you know them to be safe as to danger of bleeda good one. What I know of you I learned through the MICHIGAN FARMER. you give me your prices, etc. In 1878 I was called to Detroit and castrated horse for I. N. Swayne.

Answer.-We have before us one postal card, and three letters of inquiry regarding the castrating ecraseur, and as the writers all seek the same information, our reply vantages of this operation over all others are: 1st. It is safer, better, less painful. and more scientific than any other known less troublesome to the skillful operator, as well as to the owner of the animal, as the colt is done with as soon as let up: no after treatment being required as in other operations, such as removing the clamps. opening the scrotum, etc. 4th. Usually, little or no swelling takes place, the animal being scarcely affected in any way by the operation, except that for which it was intended. 5th. There is no more hemorrhage than by any other operation; the older animals suffer no more than the young ones, which is not the case with any other operation now known. An experience of thirty years in the use of the ecraseur justify the above assertions, and for more than twenty years we have refused to perform the operation in any other way. We can furnish reliable instruments at the following prices for cash: \$18, \$20, \$25 personal inspection, and if in the least

defective is returned to the manufacturer. SENDname and address to Cragin & Co. few of them have already come and more Philadelphia, Pa., for cook book free.

CITY ITEMS.

THE roads in the vicinity of Detroit are in horrible condition, and farmers experience great difficulty in coming into the city.

THREE hundred immigrants passed through Detroit on their way westward one day last week, the advance of the grand army that will follow them this season.

THE Grand Rapids Business College is the only real business man's school in the Northwest. Everything is made thoroughly practical, which accounts for its reputation and popular success.

By the way, when all the gamblers are be ing stirred up by the police, what about Burk's Commercial Advertiser lottery scheme! It is run on the principle of the more you put down the less you take up.

THE final case of the government against number of tobacconists for stealing tobacco out of the bonded warehouse in this city, in which Simpson turned State evidence and gave away his partners, came up in Chicago last week, when the Sutter Bros. compromis ed their share of the case by paying \$7,000 in

THE old fight between the Detroit and Jackon trotting associations is to be renewed propose to take the dates given Jackson and thus avoid a tussel with Cleveland, who will hold a meeting the same week as now set down for Detroit. Capt. Owen has been trying to smooth things over between the two associations, but he has not met with much success. A meeting is to be held in Detroit this week to settle the matter.

THE Tri-State trotting circuit has com pleted its schedule of dates, and they are as follows: The circuit will open at Cincinnati May 9 to 12, purses, \$11,500; Maysville, May 16 to 19, purses, \$7,400; Columbus, May 23 to 26, purses, \$9,100; Toledo, May 30 to June 2, purses, \$9,200; Detroit, June 6 to 9, purses, \$7,900; Jackson, June 13 to 16, purses, \$8,750; East Saginaw, June 20 to 23, purses, \$9,400; Grand Rapids, June 27 to 30, purses, \$6,350; Ionia, July 4 to 7, purses, \$4,-950. In most of the pacing races Little Brown Jug is barred. A special purse for running will be offered in Detroit, but the conditions have not yet been agreed upon.

THE Common Council has passed an ordinance against gambling of every description. One section of it reads: "No person shall keep, carry on or maintain, or aid in keeping. carrying on or maintaining any lottery, policy, pool, bucket-shop, board of trade, or any like scheme or place for drawing or dispos ing of money, wheat or other property within the city." That part of it relating to the Board of Trade will of course be a dead letter, as it would be pretty hard to draw the line as to where legitimate business stops and gambling begins. But all the same there were about 92 bushels of futures sold this last year on the Detroit Board of Trade for every eight bushels of wheat. Of course, as Mr. J. H. Wendell said in a lengthy interview with a morning paper reporter, this is a "strictly legitimate business," the eight bushels of wheat in a hundred making it so.

Last week the suit of the Detroit Savings Bank against Walter H. Coots and H. P. Bridge, bondsmen of Herman Ziegler, the defaulting teller of the bank, came to an end in the Superior Court. It seems that when Ziegler brothers defaulted for \$30,000 in January, 1881, Sidney D. Miller and Messrs. Coots and Bridge were on Herman Ziegler's bond for \$5,000. Mr. Miller, who is director of the bank, settled by paying onethird of the bond. Messrs. Bridge and Coots refused to settle, and contested the matter in court on two grounds, legal and moral. The legal ground was that defendants were on Ziegler's bond as receiving teller of the savings department of the bank, and that all the money stolen was from the commercial department. The moral ground was based on the fact that Herman began stealing when the officers of the bank showed criminal negligence. Mr. Bridge signed his bond in 1877. The largest part of the defalcation had taken place before that time. If the officers of the bank had exercised proper care he would never have been asked to go on the bond. Under instructions from Judge Chipman the jury rendered a verdict for defendants.

GOATS AS GUARDS FOR SHEEP,-The farmers of Hunterdon and Somerset counties, New Jersey, use goats to protect their sheep from dogs. Two goats can drive away a dozen dogs, and two are about all each farmer puts in with his sheep. As soon as a dog enters the field at hight the goats attack him, and their butting propensities are too much for the canine, who soon finds himself rolling over and over. A few repetitions of this treatment causes the dog to quit the field, limping and yelling. Formerly, when a dog entered a sheep field at night the sheep would run wildly around and cry piteously. Since the goats have been used to guard them, they form a line behind the goats and seem to enjoy the fun, The idea of utilizing goats in this way came from the west, where they are put in sheep pens to drive

THE query of Turf, Field and Farm 'Does a minister of the Gospel lose caste by straddling a bicycle?" has come under the gaze of the funny man of the Philadelphia News. He says he "saw one as ride a bicycle last summer, and he did not lose caste, but he lost his balance and the skin of his nose."

A CARD During the next six months there will be a large number of people out of employment on account of the drought; in some parts of the country there is a great deal of suffering. There are plenty of men and women in this country, who, if some friend would put them in the way of earning two or three hundred dollars during the winter months, would be grateful for a life time. A large Manufactur ing Company in New York are now prepared to start persons of either sex in a new busi ness. The business is honorable and legitimate (no peddling or book canvassing), \$50 per month and expenses paid. So, if you are out of employment, send your name and ad dress at once to the Wallace Co., 60 Warren St., New York. The Household and Farm in its issue of

October says: "The offer made by this company (who are one of the most reliable in this city) is the best ever made to the unemploy-

The Wallace Co. make a special offer to

readers of this paper who will write them at

once, and who can give good references.

The ladies who sometime since were unable to go out, having taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, are quite recovered, and have gone on their way rejoicing

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS .- Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their a vertisement to be found elsewhere in thi

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET. TUESDAY, March 21, 1862.

Flour.-Receipts for the week, 4,449 bbls. hipments 2,717 bbls. The advance in wheat an the opening of navigation has materially strengthened the flour market, and some grades show ar advance. The demand is largely for white whea brands, and they are quite strong. Quotation are as follows:

Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 26,750 bu. against 9,766 bu. the previou

week. Shipments, 189,334 bu. There is a decided mprovement noted in the wheat market, arising from short stocks and the stronger tone of the foreign markets. All domestic markets are higher and yesterday the New York market appeared to be under control of the "bull" element being. Chicago, ever, reported a dah dragging market although prices were bigher on both cash wheat and futures than on Saturday. Our local market was fairly active, with prices higher and closing at the best ever, fearing a reaction. At the close yesterday No \$1 301/4; May, \$1 313/4; June, \$1 303/4; July, \$1 263/4 No. 2 sold yesterday at 71c per bu.

Oats. - The market is firmer, and yesterday No 2 white was quoted at 51@5116c; No. 1 do, 12 cts and No. 4 mixed at 4912@50c. Receipts light and prices advancing. Barley.-Market very dull. Maltsters are said

to have fair stocks, and are not willing to offer over \$1 90@2 for the best samples. Rye. - Very little being received. Market quiet

Corn Meal.-Fresh ground is quoted at \$30 00 per ton for fine and \$28 for coarse.

Feed.—Offerings are very limited and even a derate inquiry is not satisfied. Coarse fee would command about \$21 00, and fine \$22 00@23.

Corn and oats \$28@30. Bran, \$20 per ton. Butter.-Receipts of choice are light, and when an extra parcel is received it is snapped up at once. But the market is suffering from an over plus of the medium and lower grades which tends to weaken it. For the average receipts of good butter receivers pay 30c, but a really choice article

Cheese-Receipts light and prices firm at 141/2 to 15c per lb. Eggs.—The market is fairly supplied, and fresh are offered at 15c per doz.

Apples.-Very few being received: prices range Beans .- Stocks light and market firm at \$3 50

or hand picked and \$2 75@\$3 for unpicked. Beeswax.-Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c n stock it is held at 25@26c. Clover Seed .- Market quiet. Prime sells as \$1 85@4 8716. Dressed Hegs. - A few are being sold at \$8 50

to retailers. Dried Apples.—The market is very dull, with holders quoting at 6 cents for new fruit; evap rated apples, 13@131/c. Peaches 18@23c per

Potatoes. - There is an unchanged market fo good rotatoes, and prices still rule at \$1 08@1 19 er bu by the carload. For foreign \$1 is paid. Honey.-Choice new comb is dull at 17@18c per b., and old at 15@16c.

Onions .- Market dull at 80c per bu. Hay,-Firm; dock rates for baled hay about \$18@18 50 for choice timothy. By the carload bout \$15@16 per ton is the range of prices. Poultry. - Turkeys are offered at 15@16c, and chickens at about 18c.

Wood,...Firm; rates for wood delivered are \$6.25@6.50 for hickory, and \$5.75 for beach and Provisions -- Pork is higher than a week ago

and in good demand. Lard has also advanced, as well as hams and mess beef. Bacon and shoulders firm and unchanged. Quotations in this market are as follows: 18 25@18 50

Lard in tierces, per lb	111	100	
Lard in kegs, per lb	113		
Hams, per lb	121	10	1214
Shoulders, per ib	834	0	9
Choice bacon, per lb	12	0	
Extra Mess beef, per bbl 1	2 25	0	
Tallow, per lb	7	0	
Dried beef, per lb	13	0	1816
Hides Hides are quoted in this	mark	cet a	s fol-
lows:			
		Pe	r lb.
Green City	6	0	116
Green Country		40	736
Cured	â	0	9
Dry salted	11	a	12
D 7311-4	243	~	

Hay .- The following is a record of the sales a the Michigan avenue scales during the past week; Monday—19 loads: five at \$15; four at \$16; threat \$14; and \$13; two at \$17; one at \$16 50 and \$1

Tuesday-25 loads: seven at \$15; five at \$16 and \$14; one at \$18, \$17, \$15 50, \$18 50, \$18, \$12, \$11 Mednesday—none.

Thursday—31 leads: nine at \$16; seven at \$15 our at \$13; three at \$15 50 and \$14; two at \$16 50; see at \$15 50 and \$14; two at \$16 50; see at \$15 50; see one at \$10 mt, \$10 and \$11. Friday—28 loads: seven at \$16 and \$15; four at \$15 50; three at \$14 and \$18; one at \$16 50, \$11 50, \$12 75 and \$11.

Saturday-2 loads: one at \$17 and \$10. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, March 18, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards Cartle, Sheep Hog

. No.	NO.	NO.
Battle Creek, 99		
Cassopolis 28		
Charlotte 10		. 2
Chelsea 9	165	
Clyde	123	
Delhi Mills	100	
D. G. H. & M. R'y 63	108	
Dexter 12	200	***
Eaton Rapid 19	****	***
Fowlerville, 9	52	
Grand Ledge 19		
Highland 16	95	1
Howell		7
Jackson	145	
Kalamazoo 60	170	•••
Lange		
Lapeer 16	***	**
Lansing.	80	
Metamora 23	***	
Marsiall 30	160	
Plymouth	117	
Pertland 4	91	
South Lyon	261	***
Rochester 7	175	84
Thomas		
Williamston 20		
Webberville	97	
Ypsilanti 46	265	
Drove in 80	247	30
_		
Total	2,451	195

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 628 head, against 847 last week, There was a any material change from those of one week ago Shipping cattle ruled a shade easier, but the diffe ence did not amount to a quotable change Butchers'stock was active and stronger, the supply no being sufficient to meet the demand. The following were the closing

Good to choice shipping steers. \$5 50 68 23 Fair shipping steers. 4 75 65 25 60 of to choice butchers's steers. 5 25 60 75 Fair butchers' steers. 4 25 64 75 Fair to good mixed butchers'

 Coarse mixed butchers' stock
 3 80 @4 00

 Bulls
 3 00 @4 50

 Stockers
 3 50 @8 75

C Roe sold Rice 15 good butchers steers av 968 lbs at \$5 45.

Houghton sold Freeman 15 good shipping steers av 1,226 lbs at \$5 50.

Goodworth sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 16 head of coarse butchers' stock av 648 lbs at \$3 65.

Hops sold Wm Wreford & Co a good butchers' cow and a steer av 900 lbs at \$475.

Webster sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4, and \$3 added on the lot. of thin butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$4, and \$3 added on the lot.

C Roe sold Duff & Caplis 5 good butchers' cows and heifers av 1.034 lbs at \$473.

Henry sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$440, and 19 good shipping steers to Drake av 1,047 lbs at \$5

Jennings sold Burt Spencer 4 good oxen av 1,625 lbs at \$5.25,
Campbell sold Burt Spencer 10 choice butchers' steers av 973 at \$5.60.
C Roe sold John Loosemore a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 906 lbs at \$4.35,
Judson sold Drake 7 feeders av 753 lbs at \$4.40,
Major sold Wm Wreford & Co 17 choice butchers' steers av 1.033 lbs at \$5.50,
Peach sold Wm Wreford & Co 8 good butchers' steers av 1.034 lbs at \$5.75, and 2 fair oxen to Burt
Spencer av 1.650 lbs at \$4.50
C Roe sold Drake 20 good shipping steers av 1.059 lbs at \$5.53,

bs at \$5 55 ood sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 11 Haywood sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 830 lbs at \$4 10.

Beach sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 873 lbs at \$5.25.

Freeman sold Burt Spencer 15 good ship ping steers av 1.226 lbs at \$5.75.

Switzer & Ackley sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 832 lbs at \$4.75. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2,451 head against 3.854 head tast week. There was an acive demand and by noon all had changed hands. Compared with last week, prices do not appear changed, but taking the wet weather and the mud with which the sheep were loaded, adding from two to four pounds per head. prices were easily 10 to 15 cents per hundred higher than those of

Stead so'd Wm Wreford & Co 20 av 96 lbs at \$6. Lathrop sold Wm Wreford & Co 128 av 101 lbs at 56. Stabler sold Wm Wreford & Co 175 av 95 lbs at \$5

0. Giddings sold Benstead 119 av 84 lbs at \$5 80. Silsby sold Donaldson 100 av 95 lbs at \$6. Moore & Horner sold Wm Wreford & Co 163 av 04 lbs of \$5.00 104 lbs at \$6.20. Rundel sold Donaldson 104 lambs av 76 lbs at \$6

60.
Stevenson sold Wm Wreford & Co 92 av 79 lbs at \$5 80.
Sheldon sold Morey 87 av 79 lbs at \$5 75.
Moore & Horner sold Wm Wreford & Co 100 av 100 lbs at \$6 10.
McFadden sold Donaldson 80 av 83 lbs at \$5 80.
Lovewell sold Benstead 165 av 111 lbs at \$6 15.
Johnson sold Fitzpatrick 75 av 93 lbs at \$5 9..
Green sold Wm Wreford & Co 116 av 107 lbs at \$6 Beach sold Donaldson 52 av 95 lbs at \$5 90. Lovewell sold Donaldson 68 av 98 lbs at \$5 90.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 195, against 177 last week. The market was better for hogs than that of last week the receipts being disposed of at an advance of 25 to 30 cents per hundred, the range being from \$6 50 to \$6 80 per hundred. Good nogs would bring \$7 or a little over.

King's Yards. Monday, March 20, 1882, CATTLE.

The market opened up at these vards with about 150 head of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyrs was light but drovers held their stock strong and trading was generally done at an advance of 15 to 20 cents per hundred over the rates ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday.

McHugh sold Hersch 2 good butchers' steers av 7751bs at \$5 30, and a bull to Andrews weighing 670 770 los at \$0.00, and a base loss at \$4.25.

Messmore s ld Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av 803 los at \$4.25.

Brown sold Sullivan a mix d lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock av 893 los at \$5.

McHugh sold Marx 7 good butchers' stoers av 893

ers sold Robinson 3 coarse cows av 813 lbs at Hutchins sold Aldrich 6 fair butchers' steers av

769 lbs at \$3 Freeman sold Genther 10 fair butchers' steers av 1,144 lbs at \$3 25. Adams sold Goidsmith 4 good butchers' steers av 1,242 lbs at \$5 75, and 2 good cows to Andrews av 1,800 lbs at \$5 25. Clark sold Hidderschiedt 4 fair butchers' heifers McHagh s. ld Kaufmann 4 good butchers' heifers v 847 ibs at \$5 30, and 2 fair steers to Herth av 885 bs at \$5 20.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 26,549, against 26,542 last week Shipments 17,886. The market opened on fonday with a light supply of cattle and an active lemand or all grades. Extra steers sold at \$6 65@ 80; choice do, \$6 15@6 50; good do, \$5 70@6; me. dinm do. \$5 80@5 60. Butchers' stock, poor to hoice, \$3 50@5 25; stock cattle \$3 50@4 65; scala vags \$2 75@3 25. On Tuesday and Wednesday the arket ruled firm and steady, while on Thursday although the receipts were light, there was a decline f 10 cents per hundred on all grades, excepting on choice and export steers. The market was strong nd active on Friday and the decline of the day be fore was fully recovered. On Saturday busines was quiet and the market closed at the following QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards.......\$6 65 66 80 Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs., 6 15 66 50 Good Beeves-Well-fattened steers.

Hogs. - Receipts 77,000 against 54,234 last week Shipments, 37,277. The market opened up on Monday with a fair supply of hogs and an active demand, with poor to prime light selling at \$6 10@6 b, while sales of inferior to extra heavy were at \$6 15@7 20. Not much trading was done below \$6 25 and but little above \$6 75, \$6 20@6 50 getting most of the light, and \$6 40@6 75 the bulk of the heavy lots Skips went at prices ranging anywhere from \$5 up to \$6 On Tuesday the market continued active and prices advanced 5 to 10 cents per hundred, with a farther advance of 5 to 10 cents on Wednesday. There was no change for the balar of the week the market closing firm with sales of common to good mixed \$6 10@665; heavy packing and shipping. \$6 75@7 20; Philadelphias and lard-

Buffalo. CATTLE.-Receipts 10,790, against 10,817 the pre-

ers \$7 25@7 40; light, \$6 20@6 65; skips and culls,

us week. There were 111 carloads of cattle on sale Monday and among them but few of choice to extra quality. The attendence of buyers from the interior of the State was light, and eastern buyers ere out of the market. Four roads of the best brought \$5 95 26 25. Good medium weight steers sold at \$5 80@5 70, and I ght butchers' steers at \$5 @5 35. Mixed butchers' erock was in fair supply at \$ 30@4 75 Oxen sold at \$4 75@5 25 for fair to good and \$5 4216@5 5 for choice to ex ra. The offerings were moderate on Tuesday and prices ruled steady. The eastern buyers took hold on Wednesday and shipping cattle were in active denchanged. Among the sales of Michigan cattle sold NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL

Fertilizer Attachment, Spring Hoes or Corn Planter. Force Feed Grass Seeder. Every Fertilizer Drill warranted to sow easily, eveniy and accurately any of the various kinds of

Phosphates or Guano, Wet or Dry. The only Grain Drill having a Special

Device for Planting Corn for the Crop No GRAIN DRILL in the market can perform so great a variety of work. Many thousands in use Send for LESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET to JOHNSON, GERE & TRUMAN, 81 & 83 Merwin St., Cleveland, Ohio





MOSHER'S Hand Seed Drill & Wheel Hoe COMBINED OR SEPARATE.

This drill will sow large or small seed in drills or plant them in nills. The wheel hoe will work nearer to plants without injuring them than any other hoe made. If your dealer does not get them for you send for terms yourself. Circulars free. Manufactured only by E. Moshen, Helly

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Farmers and dealers are unanimous in its praise, and give it preference over any other Check Rower its complete accuracy in dropping corn, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the mes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merit, as well as of its value and for its complete accuracy in dropping corn, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merit, as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower: The wire is as easy to bandle as a rope. Use of wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The wire will not skretch and shrink like a rope. The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

utwear several wires that do cross. CHAMBERS. BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill. Only single Ring Ever In-



Rings and Holder fectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points

vented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. 30 Browns'Elliptical Ring AND Triple Groove Hog & PigRinge Omy Single Ring that closes on the ontside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore

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of his \$10 birds, \$3.00 per sitting. Address R. B. MITCHELL,



Thirty-six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 28 of Cucumber; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 1 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato with other were grown on my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent free to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Onio and Burbank Potabos, Marbichead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon, and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a Speciality. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehoad, Mass, 8p dec27-1t-jan17-12t

were: 19 steers, av 1.171 lbs, at \$5 75: 15 do, av 94: lbs, at \$5 50; 21 do, av 1,023 lbs, at \$5 30; 20 do, av 1.237 lbs. at \$6.25; 38 do. av 1.153 lbs. at \$5.50; 21 do 1,060 lbs, at \$5 40; 20 do, av 1,119 lbs, at \$5 50; 32 do, av 1,165 lbs, at \$5 85; 20 mixed butchers' av 731 lbs at \$4 50; 28, av 830 lbs, at \$4 30; 13 de, av 803 lbs, at \$4 50. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards. \$6 55 6 56 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,450 lbs 5 87½ 66 15 Good Beeves—Well-fatted steers, 5 50 @6 00 quality
Butchers' Steck-Inferior to com
mon steers and heifers, for cit heifers, for city ng 9 0 to 1.100 los, 3 75 24 75 Michigan stock cattle, common to

 Michigan stock cattle, common to choice
 359
 24 00

 Michigan feeders, fair to choice
 375
 24 37½

 Canadian stock cattle, good to extra 375
 24 80

 Stock bulls, fair to choice
 30
 236

 Fleshy bulls, fair to extra
 400
 3500

 SHEEP.-Receipts 25,600 against 29,200 the pre vious week. The market opened up on Monday with a large supply of sheep and prices averaged

about 121/2 cents per hundred lower than on the Monday previous. The market was dull on Tuesday, but improved on Wednesday and a good clearance was effected. At the close, comm good 70 to 90 15 Michigan sheep were quoted at \$4 65@5 65; fair to extra 90 to 100 lb at \$5 40@6 15; good to prime 100 to 110 lb, \$5@655; choice selected 120 to 140 lb, \$6 40@6 80; western lambs \$4 25@6 75, as to quality. We note sales of 147 Michigan sheep, av 100 lbs, at \$6 35; 390, av 91 lbs, at \$6 15; 398, av 93 lbs, at \$6 45; 192, av 85 lbs, at \$6 10; 100, av 107 lbs, at \$6 40; 170, av 83 lbs, at \$5 90; 165, av 96 lbs, at \$6 35; 175, av 105 lbs, at \$6 50; 82 lambs, av 75 lbs, at \$6 25; 84 do, av 84 lbs, at \$6 50.

Hogs-Receipts 21,507, against 45,015 the previous week. The hog market opened strong and active on Monday and advanced 10 to 15 cents per undred on Tuesday, and closed firm on Wednesda 75@7; light do, \$6 60@6 70. Good to choice selectand t stronger prices, other classes of cattle were mixed heavy ends \$5 75@6 50. Stags \$5 50@6. Al1



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Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor. g full description mailed to applicants. CAUTION.—As there is an inferior Pea in the called the "American Wonder," be sure and get the "BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER." PRICES.—One-third pint package, 20 cents; pint, 55 cents uart, \$1.00; by mail, post-paid.

HAND BOOK for the FARM AND GARDEN 300 Beautiful Illustrations, With a richly colored plate of a Group of Pansics, and tive price-list of 2000 varieties of FLOWER and VEO Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., with useful information upon ure. 150 pages. Mailed to all enclosing 6 cents to pay

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